The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,127.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

...s reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers ...me-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the ...bay *Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to be *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be, on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,630 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th December, at 4 P.M.

Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY 19	Leave Colombo	28
,, Ratnagherry 20	,, Galle	29
,, Vingoorla 20		Jan. 1872
,, Carwar 21	,, Negapatam	1
,, Mangalore 22	,, Madras	3
,, Cannanore 23	,, Coconada	5
,, Tellicherry 23	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Calicut 24	,, Bimlipatam	7
,, Beypore 24	,, Gopalpore	7
,, Cochin 25	,, False Point	8
,, Alleppey 26	Arrive CALCUTTA	9
,, Tuticorin 27		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,122 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Wicks, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th December 1871, at noon.

Dec.		Jan. 1872
Leave BOMBAY 25	Leave BUSSORAH	12
,, Kurrachee 29	,, Fao	13
,, Guadur 30	,, Bushire	13
Jan. 1872		
,, Muscat 1	,, Linga	16
,, Bunder Abbas 2	,, Bunder Abbas	17
,, Linga 5	,, Muscat	19
,, Bushire 7	,, Guadur	19
,, Fao 9	,, Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSSORAH 10	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class full sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay :—

Hurnee	Malwan
Umjuwell	Vingoria
Ratnaghery	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Rodhadevi Road ; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

£45 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first-class full power Iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power (lately of Allan's Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Allan, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal) on the 10TH JANUARY 1872.

This fine Steamer has spacious Saloon and Cabins fitted up with every comfort and convenience.

A liberal Table will be kept.

First Class, to Liverpool £45,

Children under 10 years—half fare ; Infants—free,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate rates.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. T. WILSON, SONS, and Co.'s fine new Steamer XANTHO, 1,300 tons register, 250 H. P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL about the end of December. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. A plan of the Saloon can be seen on application. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

THE RATES FOR PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

1st Class to Liverpool £50	Exclusive of Wines.
Do. Suez £30	
2nd Class to Liverpool £30	

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th December 1871. Agents s.s. Hantho.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, Via SUEZ CANAL.

The Russian Steam Navigation Trading and Odessa Railway Company have established a regular service between Odessa and Bombay.

IN accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400-Horse Power, 1,210 Tons, Captain Greeke, is expected here about the 10th of January next, and will have quick despatch.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February last, a direct service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, at reduced rates. For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th November 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£32	£19	£5	
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines.
Port Said	38	24	9-10	
Alexandria	40	26	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing ship SALADIN, A 1, 13 years at Lloyds, Captain James Sangster. This favourite vessel is a regular trader, and will have prompt despatch.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BLAY and MACKINTOSH.

Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 16th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN (2,189 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300	
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350	

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT (2,878 Tons and 500 H.P.), Captain E. I. Baker, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 19th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS
VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and CO.,
BOMBAY.
Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of a Commodious Bungalow in the 12th Khetwady Lane opposite the Grant Road Theatre.

ON THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable property of Mr. Dorabjee Sorabjee Mistree, viz. :—A two storied large commodious and airy Bungalow situate in the 12th Khetwady Lane, opposite the Grant Road Theatre and assessed under No. 16, standing on the fazendaree ground admeasuring about 1,000 square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Chan the Butcher, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the property of Laxmee Kurratheen, and on the south by the property of Mr. Khanderao Morojee.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Mussky & Co., a handsome English built one set of double English Harness, Plants, &c., at No. 123, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence the valuable and handsome Household Furniture of Fraser S. Hore, Esq., the same comprises a set of handsome star cut glassware, rich dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, Elkington's best plated ware, such as a set of di h covers containing 4, hotwater dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, tea urn, bread basket, waiter, chamber candlesticks, cutlery by Mappin Brothers, a needle rifle by J. Dougall, richly-carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, side board, dumb waiter, a pair of rich cut gi-as pedestal table argand lamps, elaborately carved circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy and cane chairs, conversation sofas, rich velvet pile carpets, a valuable gilt 25-day clock, chiffoniers, whatnots, a first-class sympathetic grand square piano, by Soundy & Co., nearly new, first-rate cromothrope pha in gilt frames, handsome table ornaments, English brass bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, toilet and shaving glasses, English mahogany gowns and clothes press, a first-rate fire resisting safe on stand, first-ate oil painting, dispense article-, cooking utensils, lady's and gentleman's saddles, a set best plated carriage harness by Wilkinson and Kid, a large collection of choice plants, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plate l Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany full size Slate Billiard Table, by J. Bennett and Co., a fine full-toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, a large collection of Choice Plants, &c., at H. Duval's Hill.

On MONDAY, the 18th, and TUESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, &c., the property of C. E. Benn, Esq.

Also, the Property of C. Fox, Esq.

At 2 P.M., on the first day.

1 Handsome English-built Circular Glass Fronted Miniature Brougham, by McNaught and Smith.
1 Foweful Dark Bay Brougham Horse, height 14-3, seven years.
1 Handsome Grey Anecna Arab Charger, height 14-3, six off.
1 English Spring Buggy, by T. and W. Wilson.
1 Gentleman's Saddle, by Grant and Sons, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Handsome English Mahogany and Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated crockery and glass ware, &c &c, at Tannah.

On THURSDAY the 21st instant at 1 P. M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of M. B. Cohen, Esq., and on account and at the risk of W. J. Addis, Esq. at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household Mahogany and Blackwood furniture.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. No Catalogues will be printed and the property will be on view four days previous to the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Ra ways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Australian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Raphael and Figlio Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Lahore.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrums, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay and Poona :—Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Treacher & Co., and D. S. Kemp & Co.
Calcutta :—Wyman & Co.
Allahabad :—Kellner & Co.
Alexandria :—D. Robertson & Co.
London :—G. Street, 30 Cornhill

OVER 3,500,000 in OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,

Superseding all others in efficiency and economy.

Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE and DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory,
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ONE NIGHT MORE.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY,
POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE OF
THOSE GREAT PUBLIC FAVOURITES,
THE GREGORYS,
Prior to their departure To-morrow, Wednesday, for Jubbulpore, en route to Calcutta ;
REMEMBER FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

The positive last appearance of GERTRUDE and BESSIE GREGORY, Professor, and the three Brothers, GREGORY, and the GREGORY MIDGETS.

The wonderfully trained Dogs and Ponies ; the entire Entertainment concluding with a Comic Pantomime.

Admission—Rs. 3, 2, and 1 ; Children half price.

Seats reserved at SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

☞ NOTIFICATION. ☜

HIS EXTRAVAGANZA DAVE CARSON, P.T.M.,
Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.
WILL HOLD ANOTHER LEVEE AT
MORLEY HALL, COLABA,
ON
WEDNESDAY, 13TH DECEMBER,
AND
A GRAND DURBAR
AT
THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
ON
THURSDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

Visitors will obtain their Cards and Vouchers from SOUNDY & CO.

IN accordance with a Requisition signed by ten members of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION, pursuant to Rule XII., a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on SATURDAY, the 16th December 1871, at 5 o'clock P.M., to discuss Mr. Ph. M. Mehta's Paper on the Bombay Municipal Reform Question of 1871.

Ph. M. MEHTA,
B. M. WAGLE, } Honorary Secretaries.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—In continuation of the Notice circulated by this Department on the 9th instant, Tables of the Increased Tariffs to Europe via Turkey can be obtained on application at the Government Telegraph Office.

By Order,
ROBERT BOTELER,
Assistant Superintendent in charge Bombay Office.

Bombay, 11th December 1871.

COCKBURN'S UNITED SERVICE AGENCY SOCIETY.—The LONDON BRANCH of this Society is now OPEN and prepared to execute any Commissions that may be entrusted to it, purchasing ANYTHING that may be ordered through it at the lowest possible PRICES for READY MONEY ONLY, and undertaking every description of Agency business for its Members at actual cost price.

Orders, and Applications to become Members, and for Employment, Exchanges, &c., &c., to be addressed to the MANAGER, Cockburn's U. S. A. Society, 8, Craig's Court, London, S.W.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY for SIX MONTHS, from 1st January 1872.

1. Particulars as to conditions, samples required, and quantities can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Borce Bunder, on and after December 13th.

3. Sealed Tenders marked "Tender for Stationery," accompanied by the necessary samples, should be lodged at Undersigned's Office by December 20th.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. CURREY,
Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 11th December 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS for the performance of the DELIVERY CARTAGE of GOODS, including COTTON, in Bombay, Surat, Broach, Baroda and Ahmedabad, for one or two years, from 1st January 1872.

2. Copies of the conditions and form of tender, on which only tenders will be received, can be obtained at the Office of Undersigned, in Marine Street, Bombay, on and after December 13th.

3. Tenders will be sealed, marked outside "Tender for Delivery Cartage of Goods," and lodged at the Office of Undersigned not later than December 20th.

4. Undersigned will reserve the option of employing the same or different Contractors for all or any of the Towns named, and Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. CURREY,
Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 11th December 1871.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

LULWORTH LODGE, HIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. Resident Foreign and English Governesses ; also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

The
NEW
Season's
INDIAN TEAS,
Just received
from the
KOUSANIE PLANTATIONS,
by the Agents,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to other parts of the body. Cheest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchites, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—An AGENCY of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION will be OPENED at TELLICHERRY on or about 11th instant, under the management of Mr. GABRIEL ROSS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 8th December 1871.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Vale de Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality, Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India or Land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

FARMING OF THE TOBACCO DUTY.—The Undersigned will receive TENDERS up to the 16th instant, for the right of FARMING the TOBACCO DUTY in Bombay during the year 1872.

T. C. HOPE,
9th December 1871. Acting Municipal Commissioner.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

TENDERS for BUILDING the NEW SAILOR'S HOME will be received by the Undersigned up to 3rd January 1872.

Further information will be afforded, and the Drawings and Specifications may be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned during Office hours, up to the 24th instant.

Printed copies of the Specification, Schedule of Prices, and Tender Form may be obtained on payment of Three Rupees.

J. HART, C.E.,
Acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.
New Secretariat Building, Bombay, 4th December 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for Works to be executed at the Sassoon Bunder, Colaba, consisting of SEA and WHARF WALLS, FILLING IN of BUNDERS, DEEPENING of BOAT BASIN, &c.

Plans and Specifications of the proposed Works may be seen at the Office of Mr. A. W. Forde, C.E., Meadow Street, on and after MONDAY the 11th instant.

Tenders to be addressed to Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co., and to be delivered at their Office, No. 4, Forbes Street, not later than the 20th instant.

Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Bombay, 8th December 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, when the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872 will be resumed.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 9th December 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, and also RETURN TICKETS for HORSES, between all Stations, issued on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, will be available for RETURN on any day up to and including WEDNESDAY, 3rd January next.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 9th December 1871. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, the 18th inst., the LOCAL TRAINS running between BOMBAY and BANDORA and VERAUR, will be SLIGHTLY ALTERED.

The Down and Up Mails will, owing to the limited accommodation at stations south of Grant Road, start from and arrive at Grant Road instead of from Church Gate Street.

A new Station will be OPENED at the road leading from the Parell Road near the Elphinstone College to Mahalaxmee.

The line is now OPENED between Ahmedabad and Veerumgaum for Passenger, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, Cattle and Goods Traffic.

For further particulars see Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th December 1871.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of AWNINGS, SAILS, ROPE (Coir and Hemp), BOOMS, BOATS, MASTS, YARDS, OLD BRASS, COPPER, IRON and LEAD, COAL DUST, CASES, CASKS, TINS, &c., &c.

Also H. M.'s Steam Tug JORAWAR, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, of 101 46/100 Registered Tonnage, 100 horse-power, 128 feet long, 19 feet beam, and 10 feet deep, built in England in 1854, as she stands on the day of sale. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE,
Lieutenant late I.N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 6th December 1871.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY from MONDAY, 25th, to THURSDAY, the 28th Dec., both days inclusive. Also on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
A. GERRARD, Sub-Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
W. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
PAUL JENKINS, Officiating Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th December 1871.

EXOTIC SEED.—The Undersigned has the honour to request, that any Government Officials, or Private Gentlemen, who desire to be SUPPLIED with EXOTIC SEED for next SEASON'S SOWING, will have the goodness to send INDENTS to this Office, in the following Forms, and not later than the 20th proximo, after which no Indents can be arranged for.

A. THOS. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.
Cotton Commissioner's Office, Bombay 28th November 1871.

Variety.	Quantity required. Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.	To what place to be forwarded, on arrival.	Remarks.

Date
Station Signature

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE OF LONDON.
WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.
ESTABLISHED 1782.
Head Office.
Lombard Street and Charing Cross, London.
Trustees and Directors.

Decimus Burton, Esq.	Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
Travers Buxton, Esq.	William James Lancaster, Esq.
The Hon'ble James Byng.	John Dorrien Magens, Esq.
Octavius Edward Coope, Esq.	John Timothy Oxley, Esq.
William Cotton, Esq.	Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
George Arthur Fuller, Esq.	William James Thompson, Esq
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.	Henry Heyman Toulmin, Esq.
James Alexander Gordon, Esq.	Mathew Whiting, Esq.
Edward Hawkins, (Junior), Esq.	

Policies of Insurance granted on Merchandize, Warehouses, and Shops, Dwelling Houses, and their contents and other insurable property at Current Rates.

The Undersigned are now prepared to accept risks for Short Periods at a considerable reduction on former rates, particulars of which can be had on application.

BRICE, BROWN, & Co., Agents.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY OF BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the expediency of appointing a Committee of the Justices to act in concert with the Commissioner for the purpose of obtaining, from one or more Banks in this City, a Cash Credit of not less than Fifteen

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET continues dull.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 9th December, compared with the statement issued on 2nd December :—

LIABILITIES.	2nd Dec.	9th Dec.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs.	50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „	10,00,000	
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	234,25,288	233,77,400
Do. do. do. at Branches.	18,34,235	15,66,343
Other Deposits	137,52,850	135,28,302
Post Bills	26,137	31,476
Cash Credits, undrawn	14,02,683	16,80,926
Rs.	470,01,173	466,63,787

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	55,75,362	52,17,905
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Mercantile	94,46,470	96,56,589
Loans, on Security of do. do.	20,21,903	16,40,103
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,886	5,047
Bills Discounted	82,41,413	93,18,943
Stamps	6,657	6,945
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,91,200		
Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000	4,36,200	4,36,200
Bullion	14,55,353	17,61,078
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	5,33,525	3,84,653
Cash and Currency Notes	192,05,404	152,35,774
Rs.	470,01,173	466,63,787

CALCUTTA.—7TH DECEMBER.

The market was remarkably dull. The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., for investors orders, at Rs. 99 and 99-2, or 1 to 0-14 discount.

5 per cents. small sums, Rs. 110-12 and 110-14.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Cordillera	Berry	Liverpool, July 27.
	Abbotsford (s)	Patterson	Liverpool, Nov. 6.
	Glen Isla	Case	Calcutta, Oct. 10.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	India (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Xanthe, to Liverpool.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Taptee, to Kattywar Coast.
Ship Tabor, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 8 China (s) ..... from Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 8 Sattara (s) ..... for Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Singapore, s., 18 cases champagne and 2 cases moselle, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

British Consul, 20 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 50 bales cotton, D. Gopejee ; 39 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

British Princess, 100 bales cotton, G. Narronjee ; 144 bales hemp, S. S. Narreiwala ; 85 bales cotton, B. Pursotum.

Eastern Light, 150 bales cotton, M. Goculdass ; 11 bales hides, A. A. Cadur ; 350 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co.

Princess Regent, 56 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co. ; 25 bales cotton, M. Mooljee ; 100 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee.

Royal Sovereign, 52 bundles coir yarn, V. Kuoub.

Mahabisheear, 100 bundles myrabolams, S. S. Narrieiwala.

Columbian, s., 15 bales cotton, R. Mahomed ; 150 bales cotton, M. Thackery ; 53 bales cotton, Hutchison, Dods & Co. ; 30 bales cotton, V. Vassonjee.

Indus, s., 100 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co. ; 100 bales wool, N. Khuttow ; 60 bales wool, B. Canjee.

Xanthe, s., 100 bales wool, C. Mogjee ; 250 cwts. horn, H. N. Mahomed ; 10 bales cotton and 4 bundles carpets, D. Merwanjee & Co. ; 80 bales cotton, O. Chapsee ; 55 bales cotton, H. Golabchund ; 116 bales wool, D. Bhagoobhoy ; 55 bales cotton, B. Canjee.

The Foundling, 144 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co. ; 600 bales cotton, D. Bhagoobhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian, s., 1 bundle E. teeth, A. Fazul ; 16 bundles E. teeth, H. J. A. Rymon ; 11 bundles E. teeth, B. Vullybhoy ; 50 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands & Co. ; 10 cases cardamoms, J. Ramjee ; 100 pieces E. teeth, S. Futtabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Flora, s., 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, H B. Touche, & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Flora, s., 50 bales cotton, D. Gopejee.

FOR ODESSA.

Flora, s., 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venus, s., 200 bales cotton, P. Assur.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 11.

Orwin, Assistant Surgeon, 49th Regiment, to rejoin, from Mount Aboo.

Wemyss, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.

Robertson, Major, Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.

Rowlandson, Captain, 17th Native Infantry, to join, from Deesa.

Chapple, Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Wetherall, Captain, Bombay Depôt, on duty, from Deolalee.

Lamb, Officiating Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, from Guzerat.

Hawkins, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 11.

Moore, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, to Deesa.

Johnstone, M.D., Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Surat.

Ryves, Captain, 2nd Grenadiers, to Poona.

McCudden, Ensign, 19th Native Infantry, on duty, to Poona.

Hunter, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Cawnpore.

Rowlandson, Captain, 17th Native Infantry, on duty, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona 9th December 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

28th Regiment N. I.—Col Moyle, for 20 days, from the 12th inst, on privilege leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 9th December, 1871.

Surg T Miller, MD, Indian Medical Service, is placed on general duty, Poona Division.

Cornet Middleton, 13th Hussars, will join the class for Garrison Instruction formed at Mhow.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 3rd Dec 1871 :—

Capt H S Ostrehan, S C, Sub-Asst Comisy Genl.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostani :—

Higher Standard.

Lieut H P Young, 49th Foot, attached to 20th Regt N I.

Ensign A J P Nuthall, 83rd Foot.

Lower Standard.

Lieut W P Blandy, A Batty, 18th Brig R A.

Asst Surg W C Gasteen, M B, 66th Foot.

Lieut W J Orr, 108th Foot.

Private C Robertson, 108th Foot.

The following order is confirmed as temporary arrangement :—

Aden Brigade Order—dated 8th Nov 1871, directing Capt Fulton, 5th N L I, to assume command of No 2 Company, Sappers and Miners, vice Capt Henslowe proceeded to Europe.

The following orders are confirmed :—

K-hajoor Station Order,—dated 29th Nov 1871, appointing Capt Greig, 14th N I, Station Staff Officer in addition to his other duties.

Neemuch Station Order,—dated 8th Nov 1871, appointing Surg Smith, 3rd Lt C, to the medical charge of the Local Hopital vice Asst Surg Greene.

59th Foot—Regimental Order, dated 20th Nov 1871, appointing Lieut., Local Capt, Merchmer, Interpreter to the regiment, with effect from the 8th idem, vice Elias.

83rd Foot—Regimental Order, dated 27th Nov 1871, appointing Ensign J A R Bell, to offic as Inst of Musketry to the regiment.

25th Regiment N L I—Regimental Order, dated 3rd Dec 1871, directing Capt Hennell to perform the duties of Qr Mr in addition to his own, vice Capt Bevelle proceeding on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut W L C Gordon (E Baty 18th Brig), from 4th Dec 1871 to 2nd Jan 1872, to Matheran, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Lt-Col J F Leater, from 1st to 31st Dec 1871, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Lt-Col J Miles, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 16th N I, for 30 days from date of departure, prepartory on furlough.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Second Capt G W Barradaile (C Baty D Brig) from date of departure, to England, overland, per troop ship, to appear before a medical board.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, 1st December 1871.

H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C has been pleased to approve of the following exchanges :—

60th Royal Rifles—Capt A A A Kinloch, from the Rifle Brig, to be Capt, vice Borthwick, who exchanges, dated 28th Nov 1871.

Rifle Brigade—Capt A Borthwick, from the Royal Rifles, to be Capt, vice Kinloch, who exchanges, dated 28th Nov 1871.

In anticipation of the approval of the Horse Guards, Capt and Local Lt-Col A T Welsh, 109th Foot, detailed for duty with the regimental depot, will proceed to England, during the present embarkation season, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed and join the Thomason College, Roorkee, on the 1st Jan next, with permission to study therein till 1st Nov 1873 :—Capt F S Terry, 2nd Bat 25th Foot.

The appointment of Asst Surg J B Hannah, M D, to the medical charge of the 63rd Foot, is confirmed, with effect from the 5th June 1871.

With the approval of Government, the following order is confirmed :—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 9th Nov, directing Dr J G Inglis, M D and C S, to assume charge of the administrative medical duties of H M's British Forces in the Allahabad Circle.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Rawulpindee Division Order, dated the 20th Nov, directing Capt J FitzGerald, 1st Bat 6th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer to the Murree Convalescent Depot, with effect from the date he relieves Capt Barron, 38th Foot.

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 8th Feb 1871, directing Surg S S Skipton, M D, 2nd Bat 25th Foot, to proceed to Lucknow, to appear before a special medical board.

Presidency District Order, dated the 11th Nov, directing Surg Maj H B Hasard, 1st Bat 19th Foot, to proceed and join his regt (about to embark for England) at Jubbulpore, making over charge of the office of Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals H M's British Forces, Presidency Circle, to Surg Maj J E Moffatt, 1st Bat 14th Foot.

Dated the 13th Nov, directing Asst Surg E A Birch to proceed to Barrackpore, and assume medical charge of the Native troops and Staff establishment at that station.

Dated the 16th Nov, directing Surg Maj E McKellar, MD, to proceed to Nowgong and assume medical charge of the 7th Bengal Cavalry.

Peshawur District Order, dated the 15th Nov, appointing Asst Surg D P Palmer, M D, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to afford medical aid to the 20th Punjab N I, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on duty of Asst Surg D N Martin, M D, 30th Punjab N I, or until further orders.

1st Bat 14th Foot,—Regimental Order, dated the 18th Nov, directing Lt R W Richardson to offic as Interpreter, vice Capt Warren, proceeding to the Camp of Exercise, with effect from the 1st Novr.

1st Bat 17th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 18th Nov, directing Lt J G Anderson to perform the duties of Adjt, vice Lt R K Watson, promoted, with effect from the 12th Nov.

2nd Bat 25th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 16th Nov, appointing Lt F Welch to offi as Adjt, during the absence on leave of Lt and Adjt S R B Partridge, with effect from the 23rd Oct 1871.

55th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 1st Nov, appointing Ens W H Burke to officiate as Paymaster, on the responsibility of Paymaster H. Burke, proceeding to England, on sick leave, with effect from the 1st Nov.

96th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 15th Nov, appointing Ens J S D'Aguilar to officiate as Adjt and Qr-mr to the left half bat, on the departure of the Head Quarters 96th Foot for Sonepore, with effect from the 15th Nov.

19th N I—Regimental Order, dated the 20th Nov, appointing Ens E J G Lewis, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, to offic as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Ens H A Sawyer on duty at Rawulpindee.

23rd N I—Regimental Order, dated the 15th Nov, making the following temporary appointments, consequent on the departure on leave of Maj J H Tyler, Offg 2nd in Command and Wing Officer :—

Capt A D Anderson, S C, to offic as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lt H Paterson, Qr-Mr and Offg Adjt, to offic as Wing Officer.

Lt S V Gordon, 1st Wing Subaltern and Offg Qr-Mr, to offic as Adjt, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subaltern.

Lt V G L Eyre, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to offic as Qr Mr.

29th N I—Regimental Order, dated the 10th Nov, appointing Lt C D Swete, 1st Wing Subaltern, to offic as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of Capt T St Q Clutterbuck's appointment as Fort Adjt, Attock.

39th N I—Regimental Order, dated the 8th Nov, making the following temporary appointments, pending the return from furlough of Major H M Wemyss, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Capt F Gellie, Wing Officer, with effect from the 30th Oct 1871 :—

Captain H I Baylis, 1st Wing Subaltern and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to the duties of his substantive appointment.

Capt J H Baldwin, Qr-Mr, to offic as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

General Staff—Lt Col H R Garden, Depy Qr-mr Genl, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

5th Lancers—Lt R Chambers, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to proceed to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Vety Surg R Marshall, B Baty, 8th Brig, from the 10th to the 15th Nov, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

5th Foot, 1st Bat—Qr-mr G Beedle, to Allahabad, on private affairs, from the 25th Nov to the 4th Dec.

12th Foot, 2nd Bat—Lt W W R Onslow, from the 26th Nov 1871 to the 26th May 1872, in extension, on urgent private affairs, to remain in England.

26th Foot—Ens T W Conran, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

98th Foot—Ens H G H Stokes, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

45th Foot—Bt Col H W Parish, C.B., to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot—Lt V Knox, to England, for fifteen months, from date of leaving regiment, on urgent private affairs.

Ens H M Carter, to England, for fifteen months, from date of leaving regt, on urgent private affairs.

63rd Foot—Lt W H Wickens, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

92nd Foot—Lt-Col F Macbean, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Major R G Rogers, 2nd in Command 20th N I, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regt, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt R C W Mitford, 2nd Squad Officer 14th Bengal Cav, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regt, preparatory to furlough to Europe.

Captain A England, 3rd Squad Officer 10th Bengal Cav, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Lt W H Browne, Qr-Mr 18th N I, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regt, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Infantry—Capt D J Stewart, attached to the 17th N I, to Deyrah, on private affairs, from the 24th Oct to the 24th Dec.

Head Quarters, Camp Umballa, 30th November 1871.

The following order is, with the sanction of Govt, confirmed :—

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 23rd Oct, appointing Col W Payn, C B, Comdg 72nd Foot, to the command of the Division, vice Maj Genl W F Beatson, proceeded on leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 4th October 1871.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 19th Oct, making the following arrangements :—

Asst Surg E A H Roe, doing duty at Delhi, to proceed in medical charge of No. 1 Baty 24th Brig R A, as far as Agra, and to return to Delhi, on being relieved.

Staff Asst Surg J T Hanrahan, M D, doing duty with the 102nd Foot, at Delhi, and under orders for England, to proceed in medical charge of the time-expired men, starting from Bombay on the 30th Nov.

Dated the 17th Nov, permitting Surg A Etson, attached to the Bengal Sappers, to remain at Roorkee in medical charge of the details at that station on the march of the corps head quarters to join the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

Gwalior District Order, dated the 13th Nov, directing Capt A B Morgan, Brig Maj, whose term of staff service expired on the 16th Oct, to continue to offic as Brig Maj until relieved by his successor, or until further orders.

Presidency District Order, dated the 2nd Nov, directing Staff Asst Surg W Elyce to report himself for duty to the Officer Commanding 1st bat 14th Foot.

Dated the 4th Nov, directing Surg J H Robotham, MD, 63rd Foot, arrived from China, to proceed to Hazarecbagh and assume medical charge of the corps.

1st Bat, 11th Foot—Bat Order, dated the 17th Nov, appointing Lt G S Bullock, Asst Instr of Musketry, with effect from the 15th inst, vice Lt F N Callwell, whose services are otherwise required.

4th Goorkhas—Regimental Order, dated the 25th July last, appointing Capt E P Mainwaring, 1st Wing Subal, to offc as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, until further orders, with effect from the 23rd May, vice Rowcroft, proceeding on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—2nd Capt Hon R Hare, B Baty A Brig, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

4th Hussars—Capt E Williams, for one month, to port of embarkation, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for four months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

5th Lancers—Capt L M Carmichael, from the 13th to the 19th Nov, in extension, on medical certificate, to enable him to rejoin. Veter Surg W B Edmonds, to remain at Rawulpindee, from the 11th to the 30th Nov on medical certificate, in extension.

20th Hussars—Lt H J Beattie, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot, 1st Bat—Capt E L Street, one day, 14th June, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Lt R S I O'Brien, one day, 14th June, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Ens F W S Jackson, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 14th Oct to the 1st Dec, on medical certificate.

37th Foot—Capt F Cochran, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

55th Foot—Paymaster H Burke, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

56th Foot—Lt W Capel, to England, from the 1st Nov, pending exchange.

58th Foot—Capt, Local Major, H Browne, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Ens H C King, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot—Qr-mr S Cordue, to England, for thirteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

109th Foot—Maj J A Nutt, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Bt Col C Holroyd, doing duty at Barrackpore, to remain in Assam, on private affairs, from the 12th Oct to the 2nd Nov, in extension.

Maj H E Quin, Offg 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 39th N I, to Nynee Tal or Simla, from the 4th Nov 1871 to the 4th May 1872, on medical certificate.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Dec. 9.)

Dr William Walker, Supt of Govt Press, and Curator of Govt Books, N W P, thirty days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Dr William Walker, M D, to be Inspr Genl of Prisons, N W P, with effect from the 1st Dec.

Mr John Kelly, Civil Surg of Bustee, to be Supt and Medical Officer of the Jail at Bustee.

Dr William Walker, MD, to be Inspr-Genl of Dispensaries, N W P, with effect from the 1st Dec

Capt Charles Albert Dodd, Offg Supt of the Govt Press, and Curator of Govt Books, N W P, to be confirmed in those appointments from the date on which Dr William Walker assumes charge of the offices of Inspr-Genl of Prisons and Dispensaries, N W P.

Capt George Edward Reade, Junior Asst Comsr, Kumaon, having reported his return from furlough, to offi as Senior Asst Comsr, Kumaon, during the absence on leave of Maj John Frederick Lane Fisher.

Capt Frank William Chatterton to continue to offi as Junior Asst Comsr, Kumaon, vice Capt Reade, Offg as Senior Asst Comsr.

With reference to Notification No. 711A., dated the 22nd Feb 1871, from this Dept, Asst Surg George Gilbert MacLaren, M B, to be confirmed in his appointment as Civil Surgeon of Dehra.

The Hon the Lt-Govr is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Hon the Chief Justice of Mr William Tyrrell to be Registrar to the High Court of Judicature, N W P, with effect from the 9th Nov.

Mr James Kennedy, Asst Mag and Collr, who reported his return from furlough on the 26th Nov last, to the Saharunpore District.

Mr. Robert Smith Aikman, Asst Mag and Collr, Etah, in the same capacity to Etawah, with effect from the 12th Oct last.

The services of Mr James John Digges La Touche, Asst Settlement Officer of Allygurh, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

With reference to clause a of sec 24, of Act XXVII. of 1871, an Act for the Registration of Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs, it is hereby notified that Part II. of the Act is extended to all towns and places within the jurisdiction of this Government.

The Magistrates of the several districts are hereby appointed the officers who shall make and keep up the Registers required by sec 24, Act XXVII, 1871, and are authorized, under sec 28, of the same Act, to make the necessary requisition for information as to the property in the possession of eunuchs.

Under orders of the Govt of India, and with the approval of H E the Rt Hon the C-in-C, Capt G S Moncrieff, R E, Offg Suptg Engr, 1st Circle, is permitted to join the Camp of Exercise at Delhi from the 14th instant to the 1st Feb 1872, or any earlier date on which the camp may break up.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Dec. 7.)

Mr C R Hawkins, C S, Judge Small Cause Court, 4th class, on his return from leave to Europe, is appointed an Asst Comsr of the 3rd class, and posted to the Lahore district.

Mr J W Macnabb, Offg Comsr and Supt, Delhi Division, has obtained 6 months' special leave to Europe on urgent private affairs, together with 30 days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from the 3rd Dec 1871.

Capt N J Jones, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is granted leave of absence on private affairs, under the rules of 1868, from the 17th Septr 1871 to the 10th Jan 1872, to visit Calcutta.

Staff Asst Surg J A Scott, 20th Hussars, is appointed to the temporary medical charge of the Ambala Lock Hospital during the absence on duty of Surg F G Constant, 12th Bengal Cavalry, or until further orders.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

The uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 73
Half Year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 36
Three Months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail or Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. BLUNT WILKINSON, B. A., of Jesus College, Cambridge.

This SCHOOL, in connexion with the Diocesan Board of Education, will be OPENED for BOARDERS and DAY SCHOLARS, on MONDAY, 8th January, 1872.

The teaching is up to the University Standard for Matriculation.

For Terms, &c., apply to the HEAD MASTER, care of Rev. C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Marine Lines, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

FITZGERALD—November 14th, at Kildare House, Tyndall Park, Clifton, Lieutenant-General James FitzGerald, Madras Army.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

D'LIMA—December 11th, at Queen's Road, Mrs. Alexander DeLima, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—November 25th, at Barh, Patna, the wife of Mr. H. N. Gordon, C S, of a son.

WILKINS—December 5th, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of H. G. Wilkins, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FLEMING—STRICKLAND—December 6th, at the Free Church, Wellesley Square, Calcutta, by the Rev. John D. Don, James Fleming, Esq., Manager of the Dulcherra Tea Company, Ld., Cachar, to Claudine Lansley, eldest daughter of the late Estmond Strickland, Esq., Glasgow.

DEATH.

CULLEN—November 30th, of cholera, at Secunderabad, Thirza Wills, the beloved wife of W. F. Cullen, Esq., Surgeon, 2-24th Regiment.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. .. Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1871.

FROM Colonel Kennedy's letter to the Chamber of Commerce regarding the proposed Port Trust we learn that "the arrangements between the Government of India and the Bombay Government, rendered necessary by the acquisition of the property of the late Elphinstone Company," are not yet "definitely settled." It seems an odd thing that arrangements of this kind were not settled before Government took over the property, since the principal matter in discussion is as to the proportions of the cost to be borne by the Imperial and the local Treasuries respectively. The truth is, that, finding they have made a very bad bargain, the two Governments are engaged in an angry correspondence, the object of which is to free Lord Mayo on the one hand and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald on the other from the responsibility of having advised the Secretary of State to invest two millions of public money in the Elphinstone property. Meanwhile, one thing *is* definitely settled, and that is, the increase of taxation required to pay the interest on this sum of two millions. Another way, too, in which the town suffers loss by a transaction that neither Lord Mayo nor our own Governor is now very proud of is in the discouragement given to all enterprises for the advantage of trade elsewhere in the island than on the harbour foreshore of the Elphinstone property. We saw the other day how the promoters of the Pier Company were mocked by the Government; and an equally conspicuous instance of the unfairness with which the Government attempts to force all the trade of the town to the Elphinstone bunders is manifest in the delays that have occurred in carrying the line of the Baroda Railway on to the site fixed for the terminus at Colaba. Notwithstanding strict orders from home, and the urgent wish of the Railway Company, itself, the Bombay Government obstinately refuses to let the line be completed, in the hope, apparently, that the cotton merchants may in the end be forced to go to the railway instead of having the railway brought to them. It is significant of the real inclinations of the cotton dealers that the G. I. P. Company is now anxious to be allowed to run trains to Colaba, finding it useless to expect that this important branch of the trade of Bombay will be attracted to the Elphinstone land. Yet, in face of these proofs that the best way to save the public purse is to let the railway along the shore of Back Bay begin to earn some money towards covering interest on the enormous sum it has cost, the Bombay Government seems to have no thought except how to make the Elphinstone property a paying speculation.

IT is a curious fact, but one which those who entertain must know better than to deny, that there is nothing more uncertain than jollity. Men, notorious for this social virtue, will never give it play when it is required of them; indeed, there is no wetter a wet blanket at a dinner party than the jolly man who has been invited to be jolly. Human nature does not like to be made jolly against its will, and it resents, as an insult, the expectations of jollity demanded from it at a time when perhaps it is more inclined to the doleful dumps of famous Widdrington than the high spirits and devil-may-care happiness of a Theodore Hook. That society, however, demands as its due a certain amount of jollity from every one at certain seasons of the year is a fact well known to us all. At home we are expected to be merry at Christmas, out here it is required of us that we should play the fool, especially in the cold weather. How tyrannous the demand! What is the Indian winter, its joys, and advantages, that we should all at this particular season of the year feel it our bounden duty to assume an extra amount of energy and joviality? It is the season of hot suns and icy east winds, the one roasting the head, the other chilling the marrow, but yet the season when, in spite of rheumatics, catarrh, and fevers, we go about saluting our friends in the gate with exclamations of, Ain't it jolly? What delightful weather! &c., &c. Hard work, whether in the affairs of pleasure or business, is required of suffering humanity at this season of the Indian year, nor can any excuse be admitted for idleness, while the North-East monsoon, dry, cold, and aguish, whistles over the land. We are popularly supposed to enjoy rude and robust health under its influence, and, though we would fain lie in bed in the cold mornings, and early seek the shelter of the blankets in the cold nights, tradition insists that we should rise with the sun, to ride or walk constitutionally, and retire with the bat, full of meat, wine, and tobacco, the consequences of the festivities with which the season is duly honoured. People won't let people alone now. It is the season when everyone has the right to interfere with the comforts of every one, nor is it possible to complain under the inflictions rampant everywhere, for is it not the cold weather when we must all be up and doing, scouring the country in search of revenue, laying in a stock of military tactics to last us for the remainder of the year, or balancing our accounts for that most dolorous of anniversaries, Christmas, sacred to bills and the collectors of the same? No leave of absence from duty for the wight who would willingly rush from social and public labours to the jungle at this season! The powers that be would stand aghast at the temerity of the man who would play when the whole Anglo-Indian world is at work; one enjoys, in brief, but this consolation under the seasonal irritations, that your Doctor will tell you that you are laying in a fine stock of health wherewith to defy the assaults of the hot weather, although how Esculapius can find grounds for the assertion is a speculation enigmatical enough for his patient.

The Indian ball-room with its rotatory antics on full stomachs; its refreshment bars at which we are tempted to imbibe more *pegs* than are good for us; its verandahs, where we smoke; its whist tables at which we both smoke and "liquor up," stimulated to excess by the strains of military bands discoursing hot coppers and headaches, can hardly be considered a temple of hygiene; but the Indian cold weather is the Indian ball-room's opportunity, and now is the season when it is a duty every man and woman owes to society to dance themselves into a seasonal dyspepsia. If we would fain forget this duty, as well as one of a kindred nature, the necessity of feeding our friends and being fed by them to repletion, the newspaper correspondents from all parts of India are prepared to stir us up with the long pole, and to stimulate us to the exertions proper for this sensational period of our year. Every little paltry station is reported to be as "gay" as a Haymarket unfortunate, and we are incited to seasonable revelry by glowing accounts of balls, picnics, dinners, croquet, and archery meetings, either on the *tapis* or just off it. Croquet! Alas! but too well we know that the goddess presiding over mallets and hoops is up and stirring at this season. This is the time of feasts of lanterns, when, under the stimulus of bad sherry and mouldy biscuits, lukewarm tea and coffee, we are expected, with our dinners waiting and growing cold for us at home, to pursue balls in the dark, or under the faint illumination of oil lamps, and to root them out as "rovers" out of grass and ant hills, affecting an impression of perfect bliss, at the same time belied by the chilliness of the wind, and the deadly-lively character of the conversation common to these gatherings. The well worn jokes of the game cause us to shiver as we call them to remembrance, and yet, oh Nemesis, be merciful to our sins! we feel that they are already threatening us, a few weeks more and we shall be in the midst of them again!

But to turn to seasonal episodes less painful, and to derive comfort from the proverb which affirms that it is an ill wind that blows no one any good, the cold weather has enjoyments for those who can find time or opportunity to take advantage of them. A man may be worse placed than on the margin of a tank with grassy shores on a bright clear morning in the month of December, a double central fire in his hand, and snipe rising with each step he takes through the wet rushes. Or, forsaking the gun for the rifle, we would wish our best friend no better sport than an afternoon's stalk over plains where antelope are abundant, and the sportsman has a good horse and a good couple of Australian hounds to run down a wounded deer. Dine off snipe and venison collops of your own shooting with the wife of your bosom, or a friend or two in a tent on the 25th of December, and you may believe that Christmas in India is not such a dolorous anniversary after all, but spare us the station or cantonment commemorative *burra khana* of that day, with its vulgar formalities, purse-proud etiquette, and argumentative dialogues on Furlough Rules and Bonus and Pension! Again, and for those who love flirtations innocent or the reverse, the cold weather has doubtless attractions sufficient to counterbalance the various disagreeables of the season. It is the time when one's neighbour's wife becomes skittish under the influence of chronic dissipation and high living, and when Platonic attachments between the sexes, the one in riding habits, and the other in cord breeches and top boots, abound on Malls and Race Courses; it is the season when society ornaments the heads of many of its members with horns and tynes of monstrous magnitude; the season, in fact, when Bucks are in velvet, and Benedicks are harts of grease. This is the favorable period of the year when our eloquent Padres take occasion to expound to us the most intricate problems of Gospel history, and rejoice in overflowing congregations; for with the cold weather comes the necessity of attending strictly to our religious duties, the excuse no longer existing that the heat in church makes one feel faint. It is the season of laying in everything, the harvest of duties social, moral, military, and political! Metaphorically, we are dormice or bears that must exist during the winter, and it must be acknowledged that much is crammed into our heads and our stomachs that may, or may not, come out of our paws through sucking by and bye with various results. As the busy bee improves each shining hour, so it is expected of us that we should make the most of the four months commencing with November and ending with February; after February, the deluge. But, philosophically considering this season, are we right in calling it the Indian winter? It rather strikes us that we are wrong. There is nothing wintry that we ever could discover about the Indian cold weather, but there is much of March, and an English spring in it. The trees are green, and put forth new shoots; birds that build more than once in the year make new nests at this season; it is the hot weather that is the true Indian winter, parching vegetation with its rigor, and the rains are really our summer-spring! The poets have raved immemorially about it, just as we, copying a leaf out of Thomson's book, rave about its type in the East, but we confess that we don't like spring either at home or out here; it reminds us too vividly of March winds blustering round street corners, or pains and ache-laden breezes from the snowcapped Himalayas. Observe,—that barometer of Indian hygiene,—the countenance of an old Indian of thirty years service in the country, and see the traces of the cold weather on his visage. An unwholesome p

BOMBAY.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Yesterday, eighty-six new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

THE ASSISTANT JUDGE OF SURAT.—Mr. Murphy, the Acting Assistant Judge of Surat, has been transferred to Poona.

A BOAT SUNK.—On Sunday evening a boat, loaded with firewood, and belonging to one Moorarjee Rowjee, sank in the harbour.

HACK BUGGIES AND HACKERIES.—Up till Saturday the Police Commissioner had granted licences to owners of 428 buggies and 116 hackeries.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT OF THE RAJCOTE STATE.—The camp of Captain Lloyd, Special Assistant of the Rajcote and Gondul States, is at present at Surdhar.

VAGRANTS IN THE GOVERNMENT WORK-HOUSE.—Yesterday there were forty-two vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

SURAT.—A Surat paper gives out that Mr. Ravenscroft, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, is likely to be appointed Acting Collector of Surat, in place of Mr. Hope.

DACOITY.—About a fortnight ago, a dacoity was committed in a village called Dhatwa, in the Surat collectorate. The dacoits have plundered Rs. 2,250 and wounded a policeman.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday, a Hindoo employed in Brice's Cotton Press, Lower Colaba, had his arm broken by a fall from the second floor of the press. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

CLOSING OF THE VEHAR MAIN.—The Vehar Main will be closed on Wednesday next from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., in order to effect certain repairs, so that parties should make provision for one day's supply.

THE THACKORE OF RAJCOTE.—The *Guzerat Friend* states that the Thackore of Rajcote, who with his wife and 1,300 followers had proceeded on a pilgrimage to Dwarka, has returned home in safety.

CHARITIES.—Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, of Aden, and his brothers, lately subscribed the sum of Rs. 2,400, on the occasion of the funeral obsequies of their mother Bai Dinbae, for charitable and educational purposes.

ALIMONY.—Yesterday, the Senior Magistrate ordered a distress warrant to issue against one Rajaram Mahadoo, for having neglected to pay the monthly maintenance of his wife, now overdue for the last three months.

"HOPE SCHOOL" AT DHURAMPORE.—The Young Raja of Dhurumpore intends to open a school in his territory which will be called the "Hope School," after our Acting Municipal Commissioner, who has done so much for the people of Surat and its vicinity.

THE PURDHAN COURT AT RAJCOTE.—We understand that Mr. Birdwood, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Ratnagherry, Mr. Jardine, First Political Assistant in Kattywar, and Major Lester, are applicants for the presidentship of the Pardhan Court, which is shortly to be opened at Rajcote.

HEAVY STORM AT SONGHUD.—The *Surya Prakash* states that one evening during last month it became quite cloudy at a place called Songhud, near Nowsaree. Shortly afterwards large drops of rain fell, which were quite hot; then followed a heavy storm, by which serious damage was done to property.

THE SURAT PRAJA SAMAJ.—We observe from the Surat papers that the above named Association has prepared two petitions, one about the Pension Bill and the other for the reduction of the Police expenditure, which at present amounts annually to Rs. 18,000. The petitions will shortly be forwarded to Government.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mohideen Emam, an old offender, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of cotton, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and was, on conviction, sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BANTWA STATE.—We understand that Mr. Mahadew Narayen Shreegadkur, Curator Government Central Book Depot, has been appointed Superintendent of the Bantwa State, in Kattywar, in room of Mr. Venayek Bhugwat, who succeeds the late Mr. Cursondas Mooljee as Superintendent of the Rajcote and Limree States.

STRANGELY SUDDEN DEATH IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Yesterday afternoon a man of the Lohana caste, aged about sixty, who was sitting in Judge O'Leary's Court, accidentally fell down from a bench and died instantaneously. The matter was immediately reported to the nearest police station, and in a short time Mr. Inspector Chapman and two police officers came to the spot. The matter was reported to the Coroner. It is supposed that the man died from heart disease.

REWARD TO A POLICE OFFICER.—During his late visit to Bombay, H. H. Maharaja Scindhia offered a shawl and a turban as a present to Mr. Dajee Gungadhur, the well-known police inspector, for some services rendered by him. Mr. Dajee thankfully declined to accept the present, he being a public servant. The Maharaja caused a letter to be written to Government on this subject, and we now see that the Commissioner of Police, by the direction of the authorities, has made a present of the abovementioned articles to Mr. Dajee.

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH AN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—We are glad to learn that steps are being taken to establish an Association of Underwriters in Bombay. The want of such an association has on many occasions been much felt, as for instance when the Aurora frauds occurred last year, and it is surprising that Bombay has been so long without one, seeing that such societies exist in nearly all maritime centres of any pretensions. The principal object of the association will of course be the prevention of frauds on underwriters and the prosecution of guilty parties.

ACTION FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadoor Mudan Shricrishnajee, acting fourth judge, Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg and Co., sued one Tooloojdas Cursoodas, a broker, to recover Rs. 261-7-8, being the amount due for breach of contract, in respect of certain transactions entrusted to him. Mr. Fletcher (of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher) appeared for the plaintiffs, the defendant in person. The defendant admitted the claim, but expressed his inability to pay the whole amount. He proposed to pay by instalments at the rate of ten rupees a month. After some discussion, the Court ordered that the defendant should pay a monthly instalment of Rs. 50.

THE PARSEES OF ADEN.—At a farewell dinner given at Bombay the other day to Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw of Aden, of which a notice appeared in these columns, one of the speakers said that Mr. Cowasjee was the first gentleman who had introduced certain improvements in Aden. A correspondent informs us, in reference to the above, that the first Parsee who resided in Aden about thirty-five years ago, was Morwanjee Sorabjee Khurregat, deceased, a relative of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., who, at his own expense, had built a fire-temple and a "tower of silence" and had sunk wells in Aden, which were then very much needed, and that he was as hospitable to all strangers as Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw is now reputed to be.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India*, who seems to forget that the proper business of the Bench of Justices is to talk, and that a good deal of excellent work in this world is done by means of talking, complains that Mr. Maclean, at the last meeting of the Bench, drew an "idle" and meaningless distinction between "administrative" and "executive" duties in opposing Mr. Hope's motion for the appointment of a workshops' committee. The report of Mr. Maclean's remarks in reply to Mr. Hope is in this respect incorrect. What Mr. Maclean said was that the Bench ought to concern itself only with *deliberative* functions, and not attempt to do the administrative or executive work of the Commissioner and his subordinates.

PARSEE PRAYER MEETING ON BEHALF OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY and other leading members of the Zorostrian community have issued circulars (in Guzeratti), inviting all the members of that body to meet at the Framjee Cowasjee Fire-temple, Churney Road, this afternoon, at four o'clock, to offer up prayers to Almighty God for the speedy restoration to health of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The invitation will no doubt be heartily responded to.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the above collectorate, for the fortnight ending 31st October, we see that with the exception of the Uthnee talooka there were a few heavy showers of rain throughout the collectorate, which proved beneficial to crops in some places. Early crops were being gathered and late ones thriving. The state of public health was reported to be good. The total quantity of rain registered up to the 31st October was as follows:—Belgaum, 34 inches and 81 cents; Sumpgaum, 15 inches and 94 cents; Bidi, 48 inches and 28 cents; Chikodi, 16 inches and 39 cents; Purusghur, 14 inches and 17 cents; Gokak, 13 inches and 44 cents; Uthnee, 13 inches and 9 cents.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP GLEN ISLA, 1,069 tons, Captain S. F. Case, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE SHIP CORDILLERA, 1,401 tons, Captain J. T. Berry, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S.S. ABBOTSFORD, 649 tons, Captain C. Patterson, arrived yesterday from Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to W. Nicol & Co.

THE S.S. INDIA, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

For Kurrachee—Mr. and Mrs. Bilodle and infant, Mr. J. E. Burnett, The Right Rev. Dr. Meuris, Rev. F. Waldman, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Marcel and two children.

For Bushire—Conductor E. W. Shirby, and Lieut. W. C. Forsyth.

For Bunder Abbas—Major-General Sir F. J. Goldsmid, Major C. B. E. Smith, and Mr. Thomas.

For Bussorah—One officer, and two main, and one hundred and thirty deck, passengers.

On Friday the P. and O. S. N. Company's steam ship China arrived at Madras from Calcutta with the following passengers:—

From Calcutta to Madras—Dr. Porter, Miss B. Gardiner, Dr. Murray and 3 native servants, Mrs. Atkins, and a native (deck.)

For Galle—Mr. A. Cappell and 2 native servants, Mr. G. S. Park and Mr. C. H. Tawney.

For Bombay—Mr. T. C. Anstey.

For Aden—Allano Abdool.

For Brindisi—Mrs. Burns, infant, and ayah.

For Southampton—Dr. and Miss Macdonald, Mr. Daniell, Col. Stubbs, and Mrs. Mitchell.

She took from Madras the following:—

From Madras to Southampton—Major W. H. and Mrs. Carleton, Capt. D. Monro, Mrs. Monro, child, and two infants.

From Brindisi—Dr. Colvin Smith.

For Singapore—Mr. Joseph Mayhew.

For Galle—Sir P. E. Wodehouse and native servant, the Hon. Mr. Fortescue, Mr. A. S. Andree (embarking at Galle).

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

	HIGH WATER.			DECEMBER.	LOW WATER.		
	Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.	
	H. M.	FT.	IN.		H. M.	FT.	IN.
	10 46 m	5	8		5 5 m	3	9
	11 54 a	7	11	Tuesday... ... 12	5 11 a	3	6
	11 33 m	5	6	Wednesday... 13	5 52 m	3	7
	.....	.....			6 57 m	3	7
	C 42 m	0	24		6 42 m	3	11
	C 31 m	0	4		7 46 m	3	11
	1 30 m	7	7		7 33 m	4	0
	1 16 a	4	11	Friday 15	7 34 a	7	10
	1 31 m	6	11	Saturday. ... 16	8 24 m	3	10
	2 12 a	4	0		8 26 a	6	4
	3 6 m	6	1	Sunday 17	9 25 m	3	8
	3 14 m	6	4		9 18 a	4	9
	3 56 m	5	2	Monday... ... 18	10 24 m	3	6
	4 22 a	2	4		10 21 a	3	5

New Moon, 12th, 8h. 51m., A.M.

HIGH COURT.—12TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SHORT CAUSES.

655-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Memon Hajee Sullamon, &c., v. Bai Bayabeebee, widow—C. Tyabjee.

656-71—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Sookmull Soorance v. John Michael—No appearance.

669-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mana Conceiçao D'Souza v. the Rev. G. F. D'Silva and others—No appearance.

706-71—C. Tyabjee—Heptoola Sullabhoy and others v. Hajee Ibrahim Dada and another—No appearance.

741-71—R. Hope—Ramchhoy Ahoolaly and others v. Mahomed Javad and others—No appearance.

743-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Damodhur Premjee v. Baboo Raghowjee and others—No appearance.

745-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—William Ramsden Price and another v. Kirpall Jairao—No appearance.

747-71—Janardhun Gopal—General Insurance and Banking Agency Ardaseer Cookerjee—No appearance.

749-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Khimjee Jeeva v. The Justices of the Peace—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

257-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Richard Willis and others vs. Ootumchund Heerjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

261-71—Shamjee and Thackurdass—Vussonjee Narroojee and others v. Gottlieb Sigg—Jefferson and Payne.

929-70—D. S. Garud—Anundrao Thavur v. Cumulbace and others —Macfarlane and Skipsey, and Rimington Hore, and Langley.

277-71—C. Tyabjee—Khoobhall Premchund and others v. Bhowan Ramjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

279-71—Shamjee and Thakurdas—Framjee Nowrojee Mody v. Nawazbace widow—Pestonjee Dhabhar.

281-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Goverdhundas Purshotumdas v. Khoja Vullee Mahomed—Jefferson and Payne.

287-71—Thacker and Chalk—Thribowan Cursonjee v. Heerjee Rustomjee—Jefferson and Payne.

289-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Abba Ahmed v. Abba Gosman and another—C. Tyabjee.

293-71—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Ardaseer Eduljee and another v. Jamsetjee Jamasjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

455-71—In Person—Cumroodeen Tyabjee v. Gadudbhai Godbai—No appearance.

726-71—Mr Lynch (or pauper)—Luxumon Nunbajee L. v. Mohasajee Janojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

744-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Richard Willis and others v. Goculdass Kessoo Futtehboy—No appearance.

746-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Ramsden Price and others v. Adamjee Peerbhoy—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

559-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Hajee Jeewa Noor Mahomed v. Aboobucker Ebrahim—C. Tyabjee—Part heard.

315-71—H. E. Hope—Fatmabeebee v. Sha Vundravundas Vizlal —Ghandibhoy J. Mody.

20-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Hajee Mahomed Yoosoof v. Mahomed Hoosan—Jefferson and Payne.

42-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mitha Munji v. Mahomed Ludha—Leathes and Crawford.

68-71—In Person—Assur Veerjee v. Bapoo Manordas and others —C. Tyabjee.

70-71—Keir, Prescot and Winter—The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company v. John, King and others—F. Stanger Leathes.

76-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Chotoo Bhaeerjee v. Kutcheo Doss and another—Manisty and Fletcher.

86-71—R. J. Abraham—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee S. v. Nowrojee Bazonje G.—No appearance.

92-71—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Sadasew Bhawoo v. Bapooee Wittoba—Khunderao Morojee.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association is to be held on Saturday, to discuss the paper lately read by Mr. Perozeshaw M. Mehta. The following letter, signed by about thirty gentlemen, was yesterday forwarded to the chairman of the Association:—

SIR,—We, the undersigned members of the Association, beg respectfully to request that you will be so good as to call a special general meeting of the Association within a fortnight to consider the following proposition on the paper read by Mr. P. M. Mehta on the Municipal administration of Bombay:—

"That this Association repudiating the spirit and sentiment of the paper read by Mr. P. M. Mehta, at the last meeting on the Municipal administration of Bombay, it be eliminated from the records of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, and considered as not read."

This proposition will be moved by Mr. Byramjee Framjee.

THE GREGORY TROUPE.

THE Gregory troupe, which has been in Bombay for a month past enjoying a very fair share of popular support, performs for the last time in Bombay to-night, so that those who desire to see the famous acrobatic feats and comical performances of the wonderful dogs and monkeys will have only one other opportunity. The troupe leaves on Wednesday for Jubbulpore *en route* to Calcutta. It will also perform at Allahabad, and probably at Dinapore.

THE HIGH COURT AND THE ECLIPSE.

ANOTHER GLIMPSE OF THE HOOP OF SUPERSTITION.

At the High Court yesterday, before Chief Justice Westropp, after several motions had been disposed of,

The Advocate-General Mr. White said—I am asked to mention to your Lordship that to-morrow is an eclipse day—a great fast day amongst the Hindoos. I understand that when a solar eclipse takes place, the Hindoos take no food during that day, and are supposed to keep themselves in their houses and endeavour to mitigate the displeasure of the deity. I do not know whether it is the practice of your Lordship to adjourn the Court on these occasions.

The Chief Justice—If the darkness is so great that we cannot see to investigate the cases we might adjourn the Court. (Laughter.)

The Advocate-General—I recollect a case of total solar eclipse which occurred either in 1867 or 1868, when, if I remember rightly, the Court did not sit in the morning. Does your Lordship recollect that notable case when darkness covered the face of the earth?

The Chief Justice—I do not remember whether it penetrated the Court. (Laughter.) Am I to understand that the bar wish to keep their houses and fast to-morrow? (Renewed laughter.)

The Advocate-General—No, my Lord, I am not instructed to make this application on behalf of the bar.

The Chief Justice—The short causes are all fixed for to-morrow.

Mr. Farran, Clerk of the Court—But there are not many, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—But in fixing them, you did not take the eclipse into consideration, did you? (Laughter.)

Mr. Farran—No.

The Advocate-General—I am told that in consequence of the eclipse there will be no sitting in the Appellate Court or in the Small Causes Court.

The Chief Justice—When we have these short causes, I do not see that I can adjourn the Court except under very peculiar circumstances. But supposing we agree to take nothing but the short causes, will that meet your view? You see that parties in short causes, especially defendants, expect their causes taken on the day named.

The Advocate-General—Yes. I am told, my Lord, that if your Lordship thought of making an order of that sort, the more convenient way would be to postpone the sitting of the Court for a few hours, because the eclipse takes place in the morning, and two or three hours afterwards are required before the Hindoos can come out of their houses.

The Chief Justice—The difficulty is that if parties were to come to Court, and no causes come on, they might come to the conclusion that their causes were abandoned or adjourned.

The Advocate-General—I suppose that in the case of these short causes there are very few witnesses. I am told that the short causes might be taken in the afternoon, say at two o'clock.

The Chief Justice—By that time the defendants will have all gone home, being under the impression that the Court had adjourned altogether for the day. If the application had been made before the fixing of the short causes, I would have yielded to it, but looking at the possible inconvenience and injury to parties I cannot now. I was obliged to decline a somewhat similar application before.

The Advocate-General—That being so, I suppose the Court will just go on as usual to-morrow.

The Chief Justice—As at present advised.

Mr. White—I am told, then, that after the short causes are disposed of the bar will just go on with the ordinary cases before you.

The Chief Justice—Not before me. I have got other business laid out for to-morrow—but not the eclipse. (Laughter.)

The Court then proceeded with the usual business.

The Small Causes and Police Courts will be closed to-day on account of the eclipse of the sun.

THE LATE "AURORA" FRAUDS.

CONTESTED CLAIMS UPON PROCEEDS OF INSURANCE.

At the High Court on the 8th instant, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent sat in full Court to hear a contested claim made by Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., merchants, upon the proceeds of insurance upon 100 bales of cotton shipped by a native merchant named Ramjee Joitadas on board the Aurora, a vessel which sailed from Bombay in June 1870 on a voyage to Liverpool, and when about fifty miles off the harbour was feloniously set fire to, at the instigation of Elmstone and Whitwell, her brokers, and Harriott, her captain, the object apparently being to defraud the underwriters upon certain cargo supposed to have been shipped by Elmstone and Whitwell. Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., insurance agents, are the holders of the proceeds of insurance in question, and several attachments had been served upon them in respect of the money in their hands. Only two of the decree-holders appeared in Court on the 8th instant, while Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. also appeared to claim the money under an assignment in their favour made by Ramjee Joitadas. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Dhondoo S. Garud, appeared for the decree-holder Meghjee Hunsraj. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the decree-holder Purshotum Lukhmidas. The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the claimants Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, appeared for the stake-holders, Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

Meghjee Hunsraj held a decree for Rs. 2,025, Purshotum Lukhmidas held a decree for Rs. 4,485, while Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.'s claim against Ramjee Joitadas amounted to Rs. 23,117. The proceeds of insurance in the hands of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. amounted to Rs. 5,149. In November last, on the application of Mr. Dhondoo S. Garud, the judge in chambers (Sir Charles Sargent) issued a summons requiring Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. to show cause why they should not pay to the decree-holder Meghjee Hunsraj the amount of his decree and costs out of the sum of Rs. 5,149 in their hands attached under a prohibitory order dated 2nd October 1871, and why they should not pay the costs of and incidental to this application. Notices of this summons were served upon the other parties in the matter; and they, therefore, appeared in Court at the hearing of the summons.

Mr. Farran said he appeared to shew cause against the summons. Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. had no interest in the matter, and were prepared to pay over the money into Court, or to whoever may be entitled to it under the direction of the Court.

Chief Justice—Your are simply holders at stake?

Mr. Farran—Yes, my Lord.

Chief Justice—What is the stake?

Mr. Farran—They are the holders of the proceeds of insurance upon 100 bales of cotton shipped on board the Aurora, namely, a sum of Rs. 5,149. Something may turn on the date, and I may, therefore, mention that the money came into the hands of my clients on the 26th June 1870. The facts are all stated in an affidavit made by Mr. William Maitland, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

The learned counsel read the affidavit of Mr. William Maitland, which stated that the defendant (Ramjee Joitadas) in 1870 shipped, through his firm, a consignment of 100 bales of cotton on board the Aurora, which was then loading in Bombay for Liverpool and was burnt near Bombay in June 1870. The defendant afterwards, by a letter dated 18th July 1870, authorised Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. to pay over to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. any surplus proceeds of the money arising on the insurance of such consignment, after deducting the amount drawn against the same and the charges. On the 8th August 1870, Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. sent that letter to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., and a correspondence took place between the two firms. On the 8th September 1870, a statement of affairs was issued in the suit of Meghjee Hunsraj *v.* Ramjee Joitadas, and served on the firm, restraining them from paying to Ramjee Joitadas the sum due to him. Similar writs of attachment were subsequently served on the firm by other parties, in the following order:—On the 12th September, in a suit in which Ramdas Raghoojee is plaintiff; an hour later on the same date, in a suit in which the Bombay Press Company are the plaintiffs; on the 2nd October, in a suit in which Purshotum Lukhmidas is the plaintiff; and on the same day, another writ was served attaching in the hands of the firm the sum of Rs. 5,149. Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. admitted that they had in their hands the sum of Rs. 5,149, which amount, less their lawful costs and charges, they were ready to pay to such person or in such manner as the Court should direct. With reference to the claim of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., it was stated that on the 18th July 1870, Messrs. Ewart Latham received a letter from Ramjee Joitadas, requesting them to pay over the full balance of any surplus proceeds of insurance to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. It was as follows—

"Dear Sirs,—I have to request that you will pay over to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. any surplus proceeds of my consignment of 100 bales of cotton per Aurora after reimbursing yourselves of the amount due under the policy of insurance, and after deduction of the amount drawn against the said consignment and your usual charges."

A letter from Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. was enclosed with the above, asking Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. to pay the balance to the Liverpool friends of the former firm, Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. replied on the 8th August 1870 as follows—

"We are in receipt of your favor of this date, enclosing a letter from Mr. Ramjee Joitadas, requesting us to pay over to your Liverpool friends, Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., any surplus proceeds there may be left over resulting from the insurance company the amount of his consignment of 100 bales of cotton per Aurora. We place these documents on record, and we shall request Messrs. Arbuthnot, Ewart and Co. by this mail, in accordance with Mr. Ramjee Joitadas's instructions, to pay over to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. the surplus proceeds of the insurance on his shipment per Aurora, should they succeed in recovering the amount of the insurance from the underwriters."

On the 16th September 1870, Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. wrote to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. as follows:—

"We have to inform you that we were yesterday served with a notice from the High Court attaching any surplus which may remain in our hands, after paying the amount of the insurance on Ramjee Joitadas's shipment of 100 bales of cotton per Aurora; and we regret, therefore, that we will not now be able to carry out the arrangement proposed in your letter of the 8th August 1870."

To the above Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. replied as follows on the same day—

"Dear Sirs,—We have received your letter of this morning informing us that you had been served with a notice from the High Court attaching surplus proceeds after recovery of insurance on Ramjee Joitadas's 100 bales of cotton per Aurora. We must, however, inform you that we still consider the letter addressed to you by Ramjee Joitadas sent you on the 8th August and your acquiescence as binding upon you, as we have ascertained from our solicitors that the assignment given us by Ramjee Joitadas is quite valid, and takes precedence of any possible subsequent claim."

The Advocate General said, although technically this was merely a summons upon Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., to show cause why they should not hand over certain moneys in their possession, yet the real contention was between Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., and the two decree-holders.

Sir Charles Sargent—Mr. Scoble's client and Mr. Marriott's are the only two claimants to contest your claim.

Mr. Scoble—My judgment is only for Rs. 2,025, so that I am sure a surplus will be left for Mr. Marriott's client. (A laugh.)

Mr. Farran—All that we ask is that we should pay the money into Court or hold it to the order of any person whom the Court may nominate, and that we get our costs and be released from making further appearance.

Advocate General—As far as we are concerned we assent.

Mr. Farran—Otherwise, we would have to remain here to argue the question of costs, which would increase the expenses very much.

Mr. Scoble—So far as my client is concerned, we leave the question of Messrs. Ewart Latham's costs entirely in your Lordships' hands, merely submitting that they might have paid this money into Court, and so saved expense.

Mr. Farran—It was impossible to pay the money into Court.

Chief Justice—I suppose nobody objects to your getting your costs. Mr. Scoble's objection was merely a grumble. (A laugh.) Who goes on?

The Advocate General said he would go on. His claim was Rs. 23,117, very much larger than the money at stake. The learned counsel recapitulated the principal dates given by Mr. Farran, and submitted that Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.'s claim had the precedence over the others, and was a prior equitable assignment made shortly before the 18th July 1870. The affidavit of Mr. R. V. Reid, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., would shew how this equitable charge was created. The learned counsel read the affidavit, from which it appears that the defendant Ramjee Joitadas had been in the habit of shipping cotton though Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. for a considerable time. That in June 1870 Mr. Reid agreed with Ramjee Joita that the latter should purchase and consign 200 bales of cotton through Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. to their agents in Liverpool, Messrs. Baring Brothers, against which Mr. Reid agreed to advance £12 per bale, and that to facilitate such purchase, Mr. Reid agreed to allow Ramjee Joita to draw bills of exchange against the shipment before the same was actually shipped, on condition that documents should follow by the mail next after the sale of the said bills, or at latest by the mail subsequent to that. Ramjee Joita on the 6th June 1870 drew two bills at six months' sight—one for £2,000, the other for £1,000, on Messrs. Baring Brothers against the 200 bales of cotton which he had agreed to ship and which he purposed shipping by the ship Quorn for Liverpool. These bills were endorsed by Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., and one of them, viz., that for £2,000, was sold by their firm to the National Bank of India; the other bill, for £1,000, was remitted by them to Messrs. Baring Brothers on account of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. The proceeds of both bills were paid by Mr. Reid's firm to Ramjee Joita. That on the 14th June 1870 Ramjee Joita handed to Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. two bills of lading—one for 50 bales and the other for 94½ bales of cotton, per Orizona, accompanied by a consignment letter. Mr. Reid states that, on the same 14th June, his firm advanced to Ramjee Joita a further sum of Rs. 10,000 on his promise that the same should be covered by documents for cotton, so that the advance should not exceed the rate of £12 per bale before the departure of the then next mail. Ramjee Joita did not ship the said cotton, nor did he re-pay the said sum of Rs. 10,000, or any part thereof, and up to the 18th July 1870 there was a balance due from Ramjee Joita to Finlay, Scott & Co. of Rs. 23,117-15-4. Mr. Reid next states that towards the end of June 1870, by reason of the enquiries regarding the burning of the Aurora and the consequent disclosures, credit was much shaken in Bombay, and on the 23rd June his firm wrote to Ramjee Joita on the subject of his nonfulfilment of his agreement made on the occasion of the Rs. 10,000 advance; and that after the 23rd June, he, Mr. Reid, had several interviews with Ramjee Joita, at which he threatened him with legal proceedings unless he gave him security for the repayment of the money already advanced. That on the 18th July, Mr. Reid's firm again wrote to Ramjee Joita, threatening proceedings unless he completed the shipment of the 250 bales, and of which he had only shipped 144½ bales, or unless he gave satisfactory security for the re-payment of the sums advanced, or for other sums owing from him to them. Mr. Reid, also, on the same 18th July 1870, caused to be prepared for signature by the defendant a letter addressed to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. Ramjee Joita, however, was not in Bombay, having apparently considered it prudent to retire for a while into the Mofussil. Mr. Reid sent the letter by one Vastaram Veneyram, to whom Ramjee Joita's then abode was known, and such letter was in the first week in August 1870 brought back to Mr. Reid by Vastaram Veneyram, duly signed by Ramjee Joita, but without any alteration having been made in the date. Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. forwarded such letter on the 8th August 1870 to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

The Advocate General said that the assignment made to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. was a good assignment, and it was shewn to be such by the 21st para. of Mr. Reid's affidavit, which formed the most important part of their case. It was as follows:—"After the 23rd day of June 1870, I had several interviews with the defendant, at which I threatened him with legal proceedings unless he gave me security for the repayment of the money advanced in the premises. I went to Jooglaon and I had not the necessary materials at hand. The conversation at the said interview was carried on partly in Goojeratee and partly in Hindoostanee, but principally in Goojeratee through the interpretation of the said Sorabjee Rustomjee." Mr. White said the question in the case was solely under the statute of 13 Elizabeth, ch. 5; and he submitted that the assignment made between the 23rd June and the 18th July was a good assignment. He argued that even the assignor Ramjee, after having once made the assignment in question, could not have got the funds out of the hands of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. for the interest in the matter, and were prepared to pay over the money into Court, or to whoever may be entitled to it under the direction of the Court.

Chief Justice—Your are simply holders at stake?

Mr. Farran—Yes, my Lord.

Chief Justice—What is the stake?

Mr. Farran—They are the holders of the proceeds of insurance upon 100 bales of cotton shipped on board the Aurora, namely, a sum of Rs. 5,149. Something may turn on the date, and I may, therefore, mention that the money came into the hands of my clients on the 26th June 1870. The facts are all stated in an affidavit made by Mr. William Maitland, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

The learned counsel read the affidavit of Mr. William Maitland, which stated that the defendant (Ramjee Joitadas) in 1870 shipped, through his firm, a consignment of 100 bales of cotton on board the Aurora, which was then loading in Bombay for Liverpool and was burnt near Bombay in June 1870. The defendant afterwards, by a letter dated 18th July 1870, authorised Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. to pay over to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. any surplus proceeds of the money arising on the insurance of such consignment, after deducting the amount drawn against the same and the charges. On the 8th August 1870, Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. sent that letter to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., and a correspondence took place between the two firms. On the 8th September 1870, a statement of affairs was issued in the suit of Meghjee Hunsraj *v.* Ramjee Joitadas, and served on the firm, restraining them from paying to Ramjee Joitadas the sum due to him. Similar writs of attachment were subsequently served on the firm by other parties, in the following order:—On the 12th September, in a suit in which Ramdas Raghoojee is plaintiff; an hour later on the same date, in a suit in which the Bombay Press Company are the plaintiffs; on the 2nd October, in a suit in which Purshotum Lukhmidas is the plaintiff; and on the same day, another writ was served attaching in the hands of the firm the sum of Rs. 5,149. Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. admitted that they had in their hands the sum of Rs. 5,149, which amount, less their lawful costs and charges, they were ready to pay to such person or in such manner as the Court should direct. With reference to the claim of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., it was stated that on the 18th July 1870, Messrs. Ewart Latham received a letter from Ramjee Joitadas, requesting them to pay over the full balance of any surplus proceeds of insurance to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. It was as follows—

"Dear Sirs,—I have to request that you will pay over to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. any surplus proceeds of my consignment of 100 bales of cotton per Aurora after reimbursing yourselves of the amount due under the policy of insurance, and after deduction of the amount drawn against the said consignment and your usual charges."

A letter from Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. was enclosed with the above, asking Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. to pay the balance to the Liverpool friends of the former firm, Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. replied on the 8th August 1870 as follows—

"We are in receipt of your favor of this date, enclosing a letter from Mr. Ramjee Joitadas, requesting us to pay over to your Liverpool friends, Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., any surplus proceeds there may be left over resulting from the insurance company the amount of his consignment of 100 bales of cotton per Aurora. We place these documents on record, and we shall request Messrs. Arbuthnot, Ewart and Co. by this mail, in accordance with Mr. Ramjee Joitadas's instructions, to pay over to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. the surplus proceeds of the insurance on his shipment per Aurora, should they succeed in recovering the amount of the insurance from the underwriters."

On the 16th September 1870, Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. wrote to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. as follows:—

"We have to inform you that we were yesterday served with a notice from the High Court attaching any surplus which may remain in our hands, after paying the amount of the insurance on Ramjee Joitadas's shipment of 100 bales of cotton per Aurora; and we regret, therefore, that we will not now be able to carry out the arrangement proposed in your letter of the 8th August 1870."

To the above Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. replied as follows on the same day—

"Dear Sirs,—We have received your letter of this morning informing us that you had been served with a notice from the High Court attaching surplus proceeds after recovery of insurance on Ramjee Joitadas's 100 bales of cotton per Aurora. We must, however, inform you that we still consider the letter addressed to you by Ramjee Joitadas sent you on the 8th August and your acquiescence as binding upon you, as we have ascertained from our solicitors that the assignment given us by Ramjee Joitadas is quite valid, and takes precedence of any possible subsequent claim."

The Advocate General said, although technically this was merely a summons upon Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., to show cause why they should not hand over certain moneys in their possession, yet the real contention was between Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., and the two decree-holders.

Sir Charles Sargent—Mr. Scoble's client and Mr. Marriott's are the only two claimants to contest your claim.

Mr. Scoble—My judgment is only for Rs. 2,025, so that I am sure a surplus will be left for Mr. Marriott's client. (A laugh.)

Mr. Farran—All that we ask is that we should pay the money into Court or hold it to the order of any person whom the Court may nominate, and that we

look forward to in ordinary course is the command of a regiment with the pay of a lieutenant-colonel; and even this cannot be claimed; and so the maximum pay of an executive engineer might perhaps be fixed at thirteen or fourteen hundred rupees a month, to be reached after twenty-eight or thirty years' service.

Another reform which appears called for has to be directed against the practice of taking men who are presumably the best and most experienced officers in their province, and tying them down to the desk as secretaries to the local Government. How many of the Chief Engineers to the different local Governments have any practical acquaintance with the works they nominally supervise? And what is the value of that supervision conducted through a paper medium? The evil acts in two ways; the experience of a good engineer, if the chief engineer happens to be such, is lost to the works; but, as perhaps more often is the case, the undue importance attached to the clerical business of the secretariat leads to men being placed at the top of the department more on account of their ability with the pen, or their administrative capacity, than for their experience as engineers. That would not be harmful if they confined themselves to the *role* of secretary, although of course it is not desirable that the department in any province should be left without any virtual head, but then few men are satisfied to do this. The same sort of defect is noticeable in the head bureau of the department. The staff of the Government of India is very properly chosen for considerations of general administrative ability, rather than purely technical skill; but nothing perhaps has tended so much to make that office unpopular with the local Governments, and especially those of the other presidencies, as the habit it has been wont to indulge in of criticizing the technical details of the designs and projects sent up for sanction. The office would probably reply that if projects come up full of transparent blunders, they must notice them—that their business is to see that the grants for public works are properly applied, and the check must necessarily extend to designs, if plainly defective, as well as to general considerations. But the fact that the ultimate criticism rests with persons who may have had no claim on the score of antecedents to superiority in practical professional experience, has not unnaturally been cited as a grievance.

The present arrangement as regards the local Governments was, we believe, hit on as a remedy for an equally plain administrative defect. About ten years ago the Chief Engineer corresponded with the Civil Secretary, and the latter was either reduced to the position of a mere post-office, transmitting the Chief Engineer's proposals, or else he interfered with matters he did not understand, and the Chief Engineer's time was spent in defending his plans. In either case, the head of the Government was deprived of the needful personal assistance in dealing with professional matters, and the correspondence involved in the latter was inordinately large for even this country of report and letter-writing.

It is easier perhaps to point out the defect than to suggest a proper remedy. Lieutenant-Governors must have secretaries, and it would be as absurd to transact engineering business through civilians, as it would be to take civil engineers or regimental officers for revenue or judicial secretaries. But so long as the office of secretary is the best paid appointment, it will be the legitimate prize for all the best men in the department to look to; and either the secretary will not be the best man, in which case he has no business to be controlling others professionally; or, if he be the best, he is to a certain extent thrown away as an engineer by conversion into a secretary. Whether the best or not, the secretary will certainly be so regarded by the Governor, and will be the virtual head of the department so long as he receives the highest salary. There seems, however, a way of getting over the difficulty. In this country salary is the universal test of comparative standing, and if the offices of chief engineer and secretary were dissevered, and higher pay given to the former, the danger of undue meddling with his proper business by the secretary would be, we think, effectually guarded against; while as the latter would himself be expecting preferment to chief engineer some day, he would be interested in supporting the dignity of that office. One secretary would suffice for all public works business, roads and buildings, irrigation, and what railway business remains to local Governments; and a salary of fifteen hundred rupees a month, with the advantage of spending the hot season on the hills, ought to be sufficient to secure the services of a competent man in these provinces. The working of the budget would be carried out directly in the name of the Government, and all departmental promotions should be made on the nomination of the two chief engineers in their respective branches. Those latter would thus no longer be required to remain at the head-quarters of the Government, as they rarely are for the greater part of the year; while they would be freed from the secretariat routine business, which now occupies the major part of their time, and would be able really to perform the engineering duties expected from them, but which now are very often not performed at all.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS IN EGYPT.

(*Egyptian Messenger*, Nov. 22.)

The Board of Health met on the 16th inst., when the following quarautine regulations were unanimously agreed to with regard to vessels arriving at Egyptian Ports in the Mediterranean. All vessels arriving from infected places with foul or suspicious bills of health, and not carrying pilgrims, or large numbers of passengers, or similar cargoes, shall be subjected to ten days' quarantine. All vessels arriving from infected places, with foul or suspicious bills of health and carrying pilgrims, or large numbers of passengers, shall be subjected to twenty days' quarantine. The above regulations will be applied equally to vessels carrying, and to those not carrying, a medical man. The term quarantine will be reckoned from the time when the passengers enter the Lazaretto. More stringent measures are likely to be adopted with regard to arrivals by sea from Arabian ports on this side of Bab-el-Mandeb; and this, consequent on the prevalence of cholera in those parts among the pilgrims. And, it is generally believed that, should the disease still exist among the pilgrims at the time of their return from Mecca, they will not be allowed to take the usual route through Egypt, but be obliged to travel by land to Syria, the length of the land journey being considered as a sufficient guarantee against the diffusion and development of the epidemic.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—During the Session of 1870 it became my duty to ask the House of Commons to express its opinion on the policy of widening the area of selection for the Council of India by the appointment (as vacancies occurred) of some members practically conversant with the trade and commerce of India.

The House expressed its opinions with so much force that the Prime Minister acknowledged its unanimity, urged that the resolution should not be pressed, and gave his assurance to the House that its wishes would have due weight with the Government. On this understanding the resolution was withdrawn, the more so stating at the time that he, withdrew it on the "good faith" of the assurances given to the House.

To-day I learn that the last *Gazette* announces the retirement of one of the members of the Council, notifying at the same time the appointment of a successor, who, however distinguished as a legal member of the Supreme Council in Calcutta, still leaves the Board without any one conversant with the trade of modern India.

As some time must elapse before it will be possible to ascertain the reasons which have induced Her Majesty's Government to overlook the wishes of the House of Commons and the assurances of its leader, I desire to intimate to those who with me think an infusion of mercantile mind into the Council of India would tend to a greater development of the resources of our Eastern Empire, that on the re-assembling of Parliament an early opportunity will be afforded for the re-discussion of the question, when I trust the opinion of the House will be recorded in a manner which admits of no misapprehension.—I am, &c. S. R. Graves.

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

AN UNPARDONABLE OFFENCE—SELLING MILK ON SUNDAYS.

A Correspondent of the *Glasgow Star* writes:—The inhabitants of a quiet and popular watering-place, not a hundred mile from Largs, have been rather scandalised this week by the refusal of the minister to baptize the child of parents who sell milk on Sundays. It seems that at the time and place appointed for the administration of the ordinance, three children were brought forward by their respective parents for baptism; and the poor milk-seller stood the last on the list. When he presented his child in the usual form, the minister asked for his 'lines,' but as he had none to show, the benevolent shepherd, in the presence of the whole congregation, refused most positively to receive the young lamb into his fold. The refusal not unnaturally caused a slight 'sensation,' and the minister, after the service, was reproached for dealing so harshly with the erring man, for whom the elders seemed to have a shred of compassion despite his criminal selling of milk on Sundays. We understand that the milk seller intends to lodge a protest and appeal with the Presbytery.

SIR CHARLES DILKE UPON COURT APPOINTMENTS.

Sir Charles Dilke will be surprised, and possibly annoyed, if he hears that he did not make nearly so much capital as he might have done out of the medical department of Her Majesty's Household. He only enumerated 21 doctors. Had he called in the help of the special physicians and surgeons for Scotland and Ireland, and those medical officers of the army and navy who have the title of "Surgeon to the Queen," he might have doubled the number, and his intelligent audience would have laughed twice as loudly. As his only object seemed to be to bring ridicule upon the Queen and her Court, we cannot understand how he came to make so obvious an omission. This worthy baronet says, "I am aware some of them are unpaid." Had it been his intention simply to tell his audience the ungarbled truth, he would have said, "I am aware that the majority of these appointments are merely honorary." We suppose it is inconceivable to Sir Charles Dilke that the holders of honorary appointments should value them, and, any distinction conferred upon a man as a recognition of merit must seem a strange anomaly to one whose apparent desire it is to have the word "honour" expunged from the dictionary, and who, if he be logical or consistent, must heartily despise the title which he retains. This holding of the Queen's medical establishment up to ridicule was a gross mistake, and we feel assured that no members of the profession will be found to join in the laugh. There is not a single name on the list of Her Majesty's physicians and surgeons that is not, or does not deserve to be, held in the highest honour both by the profession and the public. All the Court appointments—which we hope will ever be regarded as among the highest honours of the profession—have for years been distributed, without favour, to those whom general opinion has declared most worthy of them, and even if Sir Charles had shown (which he cannot) that, or one of those honoured gentlemen was the holder of a highly salaried sinecure, we doubt if any thinking person would be found so mean as to wish to deprive him of it. We do not at all agree with Sir Charles that pensions (or, what amounts to the same thing, pensions), as a reward for long and faithful service, are unmitigated evils. On the contrary, we believe that their bestowal is both politic and necessary, and calculated to benefit the public at large; but this is an opinion which we do not expect to be shared by one who reckons as one of the evils of Royalty the fact that it distributes £13,000 per annum in alms. We cannot regard Sir Charles Dilke as consistent, so long as he retains his title. Let him drop this and attend more to the accuracy of his statements, and his remarks may then have weight. At present they have none, but merely serve to show the occasional danger of conferring hereditary dignities.—*Lancet*.

THE CAPACITY OF THE IRISH NATION FOR CIVIL FREEDOM.

(*Times*, Nov. 17.)

It is an inevitable, though deplorable consequence of the spirit manifested in Ireland during the late trial of Kelly, that it should weaken the faith of many Englishmen, not only in the effect of remedial legislation, but in the very capacity of the Irish nation for civil freedom. No one, it is true, could seriously have expected the Church Bill and Land Bill to bear immediate fruit, and no one tolerably acquainted with Irish faction could have expected the Fenian leaders to welcome a policy by which, if successful, they would be the first to suffer. Still, a triumph of lawlessness so complete and signal as Kelly's acquittal, with the scenes that preceded and followed it, is not less disheartening to all who have supported that policy than it must be gratifying to all who have maliciously predicted its failure and striven to fulfil their own predictions. Mr. Butt was good enough to state in his candid opinion, to his audience at Glasgow, that a righteous verdict had been delivered by the Dublin jury, and that a jury of Englishmen or Scotchmen would have delivered no other. Considerable allowance must be made for the language of a great advocate flushed with recent victory, but we cannot forbear to remark that such a statement, if made in all sincerity, only proves that Mr. Butt labours under a self-delusion which overpowers his respect for the first principles of law and justice. In particular, that he, or any other competent lawyer, disputes the soundness of the Chief Baron's ruling on the irrelevance of the surgical evidence on the prisoner's side we are unable to suppose. It would indeed, be strange if a man who does his best to commit murder, and whose murderous purpose is not defeated by medical skill, were allowed to escape the gallows on the plea that a more consummate operator might have saved the life of his victim. If Mr. Butt meant anything by his solemn declaration, he must, we fear, have meant exactly what the Fenian and Nationalist Press have openly said, that an informer does not deserve to live, and that, if not a venial, yet it is not a mortal crime to shoot him down in the street. Now, that is exactly the state of mind the prevalence of which in Ireland, after so many generations of settled government, sometimes drives her best friends to despair, as they despaired three centuries ago, of her ever attaining the same degree of civilization as Great Britain.

Mr. Butt complains that persons who did not even attend Kelly's trial venture to review the decision of the jury and will probably be still more shocked to read the voluntary testimony of nine eminent London Surgeons in favour of Dr. Stokes' treatment. We complain not that he as counsel for the defence, should have so far broken through professional etiquette as to endorse that decision, but that, by assigning no reason for doing so, he should have countenanced the outrageous sentiment which justified it in the eyes of the Irish populace. If, in spite of this, we dissent from those who call for an immediate suspension of trial by jury in Ireland, or, at least, for the future removal of such indictments to England, it is not because we fail to recognize the reasons which may be urged in favour of either course. It may be said, and truly said, that a certain standard of public virtue and courage is presumed in the maintenance of trial by jury, and is essential to its beneficial operation. Jurors, as every one knows, were originally witnesses to character and local circumstances, as well as judges of the facts laid before them, and probably administered a rough kind of criminal equity. Their duty is no longer to determine the guilt or innocence of a prisoner according to rules laid down by the Judge, and it very seldom happens, either in England or Scotland, especially on criminal trials, that a jury incurs the suspicion of having been influenced by fear or favour. In Ireland it has been otherwise from the very earliest times, and Spenser, telling enough on the gross partiality of Irish juries, intimates that it was a mistake to introduce this feature of the common law into so barbarous a country. Sir William Petty bears similar testimony, and Arthur Young, in a remarkable passage, roundly impugns the honesty of verdicts in duelling cases delivered by juries of squireens. "The penal law of Ireland," he observes, "is the same as that of England, but in the execution it is so different as scarcely to be known. I believe it is a fact, or, at least, I have been assured so, that no man was ever hanged in Ireland for killing another in a duel; the security is such that no one ever thought of removing out of the way of justice, yet there have been deaths of that sort which had no more to do with *honour* than stabbing in the dark." He goes on to speak of forcible abduction as the commonest of crimes, and usually committed with perfect impunity, declaring that men of fortune were in the habit of screening offenders and making interest for their acquittal. He was a subject of boasting in the county of Fermanagh that no one had been hanged there for two-and-twenty years, but Arthur Young adds, "All I concluded from "this was that there had been many a jury who "deserved it richly." Such was the conduct of Irish jurors, drawn from the better classes, called upon to administer justice not a century ago, and the improvement which has since been effected in this aspect of social morality affords some ground for hope that even the evil spirit which sympathizes with agrarian and political assassination may one day be exorcised. It should never be forgotten that Ireland was once the conspicuous for robbery and other ordinary crimes as for crimes of that peculiar character, whereas now it compares favourably with England under all heads of criminal statistics, except one. The Returns just compiled by Dr. Hancock show a still more satisfactory result if the comparison be limited to heinous crimes, and however much we may regret the necessity of passing the Peace Preservation Act, it is satisfactory to find how thoroughly it has answered its purpose. The number of agrarian crimes specially reported in the year ending June 30, 1871, was only 352, against 1,510 reported during the previous twelve-month, and the decrease in treasonable crimes during the four years following 1866 was not less marked. The county and city of Dublin form the great blot in this generally satisfactory picture. In them, incredible as it may sound, the amount of heinous crime is found to be more than seven times above the average and more indictable offences are committed there than in all the rest of Ireland. This disgraceful state of things in the Irish metropolis was lately made the subject of special comment by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in charging the Grand Jury, and it is impossible not to connect it with the lamentable tolerable of mob-rule—to use no harsher expression—so often displayed there by the municipal authorities.

With these facts before us, with a firm conviction that evil is to be mainly overcome by good, with the assurance of history illustrated by the example of New York at this moment, that honest men in any peaceable community will ultimately prevail over public enemies, we are not prepared to advocate any immediate interference with the jury system in Ireland. That system has just been reformed by an Act of which the general effect is to distribute the duty of serving on juries among a larger class of the population. Let this experiment be, at least, fairly tried before we abandon it. The savage exultation which broke out at Talbot's murder was detestable, the intimidation exercised on the jury was a still worse symptom; but we ought not to allow it to divert us from the beneficent work we have deliberately undertaken.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

A case is about to be tried before the Criminal Court of Bern which excites throughout the country quite as much interest as the revision of the Constitution. The Federal Chancellor of the Exchequer is charged with having appropriated to his own use 560,000 francs, the property of the Confederation. According to a Swiss paper, M. Eggimann was appointed Caissier Federal ten years ago. As he was supposed of considerable private property he took a high position in Bern. Two years ago he entered into speculation, and as he had the whole funds of the Confederation in his hands, while his accounts were only audited every three months, it was only necessary for him to take care that he had the correct amount in the Federal chest when the auditors made their examination. He joined a firm at Bern, the leading member of which was a M. Muralt, the managing director of the Banque Commerciale. With the funds provided by Eggimann, this firm entered into a series of the wildest speculations, which turned out, almost without exception, unsuccessful. Early in the present year the firm, counting upon the continuance of the war, brought up large quantities of corn, but when the time for delivery and payment came they found that they were heavy losers, owing to the price having fallen considerably when peace was signed. Up to this time Eggimann had been able to replace the sums he had drawn from the Federal treasury by accepting bills, which were discounted by Muralt, as managing director of the Commercial Bank—the money, after the audit was over, being returned by Eggimann to Muralt, who then withdrew the bills. Eggimann began to give expensive balls and suppers, took frequent trips to the German baths, and acted as though he were possessed of unlimited resources. People began to talk of the Federal Treasurer, the consequences of which was that the directors of the Commercial Bank refused to discount his bills any longer. A few days afterwards Muralt left Berne. The new managing director, immediately he entered on his duties had the books of the bank examined, and very soon the true state of affairs began to be discovered, though owing to the ingenious way in which he had managed to confuse the accounts it was some days before the amount of Muralt's defalcations was discovered. When Muralt's conduct became known Eggimann's position grew very critical, for every one knew that he and Muralt had been engaged in heavy speculations together, and consequently people now began to regard him with grave suspicion. Shortly after Muralt's flight became known, the Government ordered Eggimann's accounts to be investigated, when a deficiency of over half a million of francs was discovered. The next morning, whilst the Treasurer was at breakfast, two officers entered his room, and informed him of the decision come to by the Council. Eggimann walked to the police station, and gave himself up. It is generally understood that he expected to be released on paying the amount which he had appropriated from the Federal chest, and during the recent session of the Federal Chambers a resolution to this effect was moved, but it was rejected by a large majority in both Houses, and it was decided to prosecute the charge against him, just as though it were an ordinary case. The case has been for some time in the hands of the Procureur General, who has been actively engaged in collecting the necessary evidence to support the charge. A few days ago Eggimann was brought before the Chamber d'Accusation, which answers to the English grand jury, and committed for trial at the coming assizes at Berne. —*Globe*, Nov. 18.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, 4TH NOVEMBER.

So many new books are lying on my table that if I do not begin with them, I may not have space to conclude with a few remarks upon them. In addition to the innumerable combatant officers who have been filling the booksellers' counters and windows with brochures on the late war, the non-combatants now begin to discharge their paper pellets upon us. To-day we have the doctors; to-morrow will come the turn of the chaplains. But a work which appeared yesterday from the pen of Dr. Ferdinand Duquesnoy, entitled *Campagne de* 1870—*Armée du Rhin*, is not without merit. The doctor, at all events, is not afraid to speak the truth; and instead of blaming fortune for the defeat of France, and blustering about treason or the venality of her leaders, he proves, like a skilful surgeon as he is, the real cause of his country's insuccess to the quick. The want of discipline, which for years had been gradually extending in the army, was, according to the learned author, the true cause of the Gallic inferiority to the Germans. The following paragraph seems to me an echo of what I have probably myself written to you, when, during the struggle, I visited one or other of the great French armies:—"I have heard sub-officers discussing with private soldiers the propriety of certain orders given by their superiors. When they come to that, authority is lost and discipline with it. The cause is certainly attributable to the weakness of recent years in the repression of military faults. When I saw our soldiers, at the departure stations in Paris, singing and drinking in a manner to lose their consciousness, I thought I beheld facts of indiscipline which would soon bear bitter fruit. I was not wrong." I am glad to see that some French officers, even though non-combatant, have at last the good sense to attribute the failure of their armies to some of their true causes. As for M. Thiers' "vile multitude," they will, from generation to generation, declare and believe that the Emperor sold them to the Prussians for a hundred-franc note. I think the reading class is getting tired of military literature—we do get tired of everything in Paris—for at last a few works on other subjects are making their appearance. Amongst them is an eccentric study by M. Weill, which he calls *Le Décret de l'Amour*. The author, clever, conscientious, and wrong-headed, wants to make his countrywomen virtuous by Act of Parliament. He says France has lost its ancient virility, and lays all the blame of the loss on the mothers of Frenchmen. As Sparta and the Lacedæmonians were chaste by law, so M. Weill would make the French. Strange to say, however, he would permit the aggressive animal—which I take to be man—to go almost free, and limits his Draconian punishments to the ladies. For a first offence against virtue he would imprison and otherwise punish the fair sinner. If the crime were repeated, he would incontinently consign the unrepentant Magadalen to the guillotine. M. Hippolite Rodrigues would regenerate man in another mode—by unchristianizing him. I have been sent proof-sheets of his *Saint Peter*, which is the second volume of a series entitled *Histoire rationelle des premiers chrétiens*. It is a dull book after the manner of Renan's *Life of Jesus*; but this new infidel writer is infinitely inferior to the master he follows in rich colouring and grace of language. *En revanche* for the cause of religion, the *on dit* is that we are immediately to have a work, of all pens in the world from that of M. Jules Favre, in sustenance of the rights of the Holy See, and giving copies of his despatches, when Foreign Minister, on the Roman question. I can scarcely believe in this last bid for respectability, especially since I have been able to disinter from a former work presented to the Academy by Jules Favre the following sentence:—"The temporal power is the only obstacle to the degeneration of Christianity, and to its alliances with the genius of modern times." But poor Jules Favre is a very weak man, and in saying so I may as well give you a little specimen of the opinion held of him by Prince Bismarck. It was exemplified in the down-right, blunt manner of the great Chancellor when Favre went to Versailles to settle the capitulation, he dined with Bismarck, and, after the long fast in Paris, seemed especially to enjoy his share of a fat roast goose which smoked on the German statesman's table. Next day when Jules Favre was leaving the Prussian headquarters, Count Bismarck said to a friend—but why go to geese—identical brothers of the smoking dainty of the previous evening—put into the well of the French Foreign Minister's carriage. M. Jules Favre was much pleased at the little attention; but just as he drove away, the usual play took place in the muscle of the laughing Count's face, and he remarked to General Moltke—"There go three of them!" But returning to the Pope, if not the Papal question, I think his poor Holiness will have more royalty than he wishes for in Rome by the end of this month, when Victor Emmanuel goes to open the Italian Session of Parliament in the Eternal City. I believe that the Holy Father is much pleased with a royal visitor who has looked in on him at the Vatican this week. The Countess de Beuren is ubiquitous. She is a lady not exactly full of years, but full of curiosity which peers through her pale blue eyes. She is so anxious to see everything and everyone, except her husband, of whom she is tired to death, that I shall have a rival in the gaol-birds scamps in Europe, that she scarcely gives herself or her handmaidens time to arrange the masses of semi-dishevelled auburn hair which press upon her royal head—for the Countess of Beuren is no other than the excellent Queen of Holland. A fortnight ago Her Majesty caught the fever, and making off for her acquittal. Court, and immediately packed up her baggage, passed through the new Mont-Cenis Tunnel, and one afternoon wrote her name in the Pope's visitors' book. A chamberlain was sent into the new capital of Victor Emmanuel to say Pio Nono would be glad to see Queen Sophie if she honoured him with a visit to the Vatican for an hour. The rumour at Rome is that Her Majesty came to her recantation. At one of the embassies they tell quite a different story. They say His Holiness in his usual benevolent way expressed his anxiety for the welfare of the Queen's soul, and begged of her to write to him directly she arrived, to let him know in confidence in that direction: whereupon the ardent Majesty of Holland said sharply—"I may as well tell your Holiness that I am a black Protestant, and will always remain so." The Pope has infinitely more hope of the conversion of the ex-King of Hanover, who is shortly to make a visit to Rome. I have my doubts of old King Ernest's son, Duke of Cumberland in England, has any such views. It is right, however, to state that the report of His Majesty's intended conversion very strongly prevails in high Catholic quarters, and one of the reasons given for so unexpected an act is a desire to spite the British as well as the German Court. Before we have duly, I will mention that negotiations are just now pending between the postal authorities of England, France, and Italy, for the carriage of the Indian mails at a more rapid rate of speed to Brindisi by the Mont-Cénis Tunnel. It is very likely that the mails may be despatched from London on the Saturday evening, instead of the Friday. Now is your time in the Irish metropolis was lately made the subject of special comment by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in charging the Grand Jury, and it is impossible not to connect it with the lamentable tolerable of mob-rule—to use no harsher expression—so often displayed there by the municipal authorities.

With these facts before us, with a firm conviction that evil is to be mainly overcome by good, with the assurance of history illustrated by the example of New York at this moment, that honest men in any peaceable community will ultimately prevail over public enemies, we are not prepared to advocate any immediate interference with the jury system in Ireland. That system has just been reformed by an Act of which the general effect is to distribute the duty of serving on juries among a larger class of the population. Let this experiment be, at least, fairly tried before we abandon it. The savage exultation which broke out at Talbot's murder was detestable, the intimidation exercised on the jury was a still worse symptom; but we ought not to allow it to divert us from the beneficent work we have deliberately undertaken.

THE NEW EVIDENCE BILL FOR INDIA.

(*Asiatic*, Nov. 10.)

It is one of the inexplicable mysteries of human nature that in the midst of a long-continued career of intelligent and well-weighed action, an occasional obfuscation appears suddenly to pass over the brain of an individual, resembling to some extent the blight of the field, or the mist that arises from the lap of the Himalayas, which perverts the mind and taints its efforts with unlooked-for foolishness. That this mysterious glamour has lately affected the understanding of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, the legal member of the Indian Council, will be probably recognized by all who have carefully studied the proposed Indian Evidence Bill, published in the *Gazette of India* on the 24th June, 1871. We have before us at this moment a petition prepared, and, we believe, already presented to the Viceroy, Lord Mayo, on the part of the barristers and advocates practising in the High Court of Bombay, protesting against certain provisions of this remarkable bill. That we needed not such a protest, nor the arguments contained in it, to exhibit the distressing fallacies that disfigure those sections which refer to the examination of witnesses. Adhering to our usual custom of calling, as old John Knox said, "a fig a fig, and a spade a spade," we do not hesitate to pronounce these sections, not only as inappropriate and unwise, but as mischievous in the last degree, and to such an extent as to fill us with wonder how any man of ordinary intellect who has lived six months in India could soberly contemplate them. All who have, from actual experience, reflection, and careful thought, surveyed the wide field of the Indian Judicial Service that is in the department of oral evidence that the great weakness of the judicial procedure consists. Without wishing unnecessarily to asperse the native character, and making every allowance for those vices in the procedings of our courts which have unquestionably tended to encourage and foster mendacity, we do not hesitate to affirm that the unworthiness of oral testimony is the crying sin of the native witness, and that if measures are imperatively called for in our attempts at reforming the local courts and improving the character of their judgments, they are not such as may weaken the power of cross-examination, but give it additional strength.

Cross-examination, as every experienced judge or lawyer knows, is one of those legal acquirements in which the native—even the native vakeel—is painfully deficient. Partly owing to the melancholy fact, that in former days oral evidence was a thing prepared and concocted between the deposition-writer and witness, that the evidence was recorded behind the back of the sitting judge, or at all events while he was occupied with other duties, save in a few stereotyped questions such as those put by Chief Justice Norman's assassin, "Where was I standing?" Where were you standing? How far off is your house?" and such like, every well-judged attempt was ever made to test or shake the evidence of tutored witnesses, and this *insouciance* has descended by custom and tradition to the present day, and it has only been since the English barrister or educated vakeel has entered the arena, that such testimony, on which, in many cases, the disputed question turns, is ever subjected to cross-examination at all. This power, moreover, with the exception of one or two well-known barristers, whose tempestuous energy has driven them in times gone by into bluster or insult, has seldom or ever been carried to excess, while there has always existed in the presiding judge quite sufficient control to restrain all indecent extremes and save the witness from being browbeaten or bullied. Looking, then, at these peculiarities, which pervade the whole mass of native society, what are we to think of the bill under consideration, which, instead of strengthening, or at least upholding, the advocate in this most important practice, hedges him round with a cumbrous series of restraints and difficulties which, in actual practice, will nullify and expunge cross-examination altogether, and bring the unhappy advocate, when possibly most zealous for the success of his client's cause, within the mysterious network of that most mysterious personality, "the court," at their discretion, possibly, of an unwise or irritated judge?

Section 141 of the proposed bill provides that no question which solely bears on the credibility of a witness shall be asked, "without express written instructions, signed by the party on whose behalf he appears, or by the agent of such party." And sec. 142 declares that if this rule is violated, or even if these "written instructions" appear to the judge "*insufficient*," the unhappy questioner is to be deemed guilty of "contempt of court." What "contempt of court" means in India, a recent celebrated petition in the High Court of Calcutta has given the public some faint idea. Suffice it, that any barrister or advocate, however high his position or character, who may ever unadvisedly commit the heinous crime contemplated in the section, may, even if he offer an apology, be fined and imprisoned by any judge who may be actuated by personal malice or unconstrolled temper! The provision is preposterous, and we doubt whether any gentleman, European or native, will consent to place himself in such a position as to run the risk of disgrace. But there is another phase of the case. False suits, civil and criminal, are not unknown in India; in such cases the names, position, and antecedents of the witnesses may be, probably are, altogether *unknown* to the unhappy defendant, whose homestead, reputation, or life may be at stake.

A clever and intelligent advocate may in fifty cases discover circumstances, perhaps at the moment, perhaps half an hour before, and from independent sources, which will give most important point and value to a searching personal question—a question that would save his client and expose the iniquity of the plaintiff. But he cannot ask such question without the written instructions—of whom? Possibly of a helpless rustic or rude mechanic, who never wrote in his life, and cannot understand what to write, even if he can form his letters. Let any one who has attended a local court, and seen the style of men who figure as defendants or prisoners—imagine such men politely requested to give instructions for cross-examining witnesses whom they have never seen or dreamed of! Imagine the delay, the difficulty, the absurd process to be gone through, perhaps, in the midst of the case; the gaping defendant told—unhappy man—to write for the first time in his life—called upon, with his rude untutored brain, to comprehend on the moment some subtle question, or take in the remote bearings of it, as it concerns a claim of which he only knows that it is a lie! We can picture the scene in our mind's eye, and can only imagine it as an unwarrantable indecency, exactly shaped to interrupt the court and obstruct the ends of justice. There are other parts of the law almost as inappropriate, though not so thoroughly absurd, but space prevents us from further remarks at present. We only hope that the good sense of the eminent lawyer who has produced such an abortion will yet induce him to cancel these provisions, or that Lord Mayo will, by putting a decided veto upon it, save the courts, the advocates, and the suitors from so complex a procedure, the only effect of which will be to embarrass the honest party, protect the perjured witness from exposure, and hold up the advocate to the contempt of the public.

A fortunate digger in Australia a short time ago picked up a nugget weighing 3oz. 17 dwt. on the surface of the ground.

Siege Operations in the Future.—The *Moniteur Universel* publishes the following extract of a letter written from Bonn by a German officer:—"The French reproach us Germans for the insidious methods we employ in the attack of fortified places. They still cling to old traditions, according to which it is rigorously necessary to effect a breach in order to obtain an entrance into a besieged town. Consequently they find our method of investing, and compelling a town to surrender by the terror of a bombardment, very strange. But what will they say when the new system of sieges, now under consideration, comes into operation—when they see a large town with its inhabitants and its defenders, its houses and its fortifications, all destroyed by the newly invented system of mining, the power of which is such that nothing can withstand the besiegers? Of course we shall be accused of barbarity, but in that they will be as wrong as all former charges have been. Is it not evident that such methods will render sieges infinitely less frequent, and consequently they will diminish blood? It would be to misunderstand the sagacity and character of our nation to think otherwise, and among the immense results of our method of waging war, it may be asserted that our calculated rigour is greatly to the advantage of humanity, as it is notorious—and has been statistically proved—that bloodshed diminishes in proportion as the science of war is brought to perfection."

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF NOVEMBER 18.

EXASPERATING ACCURACY.

"Here! Hi! Conductor! Con-found and dash it all!—*is* this Omnibus going on?"
"Well, sir, no, sir! It's a standing perfectly still!"

THE HONEST TRUTH.

Aunt—"And so, Tom, you're learning *music* among other things. How do you like it?"
Tom—"I *hate* it!"
Aunt—"Indeed! Which of your studies do you prefer?"
Tom—"O—well—*music!*"

"MANNERS."

Pedestrian (blandly)—"Could you direct me the nearest way to South Kensington?"
Cabman (who sees at glance the party does not "mean business")—"If you wants to be drove there, I'm bound to take yer. Otherwise I'm not bound to supply general information to the public."

CAUTION.

Sir Richard Wallace has munificently presented to the National Gallery a wonderful Terburg. It will attract many visitors. To some of these it may not be altogether superfluous to notify, that although the picture represents a scene which took place at Munster, it does not commemorate any event in Irish history.

BEWARE!

With reference to a report now going the round of the papers, that Mr. Gladstone is engaged to contribute to an American periodical called *Scribner's Weekly*, Mr. Punch hereby gives notice that any person sending him a paragraph containing allusion to "Scribblers weakly" will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

SIC VOS NON VOBIS.

Auctioneer—"Thirty Guineas—Going at thirty guineas! Any advance on thirty guineas for this fine portrait by Titian, painted in that Great Master's best manner?"
Brush (to Badger)—"Downright dishonest, I call it! Old Aaron's got thirty for that Titian, and he only gave me three for painting it!"

SPIRITUALISM FOR SCHOOLS.

A member of a Society of Spiritualists, writing to a Spiritualist newspaper, speaks of certain of his associates as "Tipping Mediums." The rising generation may not be aware that there are Mediums of that description. If any of our youth come to know that such exist, they will perhaps be desirous that any closefisted Uncle or Aunts they may have should become members of a Spiritualist Circle, so as, if possible, to be "developed" into "Tipping Mediums."

A RELIEF TO CHEAPSIDE.

From a crowd in Cheapside there's a handy retreat.
I beg to move this resolution:
Resolved that the thoroughfare, New Cannon Street,
In the City's a great Institution.
A crowd of any kind east and west barred approach,
Outside Sheriff Bennett's collected.
With eyes and mouths open the Sheriff's new coach,
And the flunkeys, they stood and inspected.
Being westward debarred from directing my feet;
To the left, by a flank evolution,
Turning down, then I marched on through New Cannon Street.
That new street is a great Institution.

COLLYER'S RAPID ACT.

Acrobats we've seen
In a circus caper,
Through a hoop go clean,
And its wall of paper;
Nervous folks a-frighting,
But without a stumble,
Safe on mattress lighting
Spread to break their tumble;
But who, like Collyer,
With a sense of fitness,
Thought an Ex-A.G.
At such feats to witness?

Who an Ex-A.G.,
Grave among his fellows,
Ever thought to see
Making Bigger jealous?
Thought to see his Ladship,
By a leap astounding,
To a position flash
Through a statute bounding—
With the Privy Council
Cushions spread to catch him,
Braving legal frowns, he'll
Dare Lulu to match him.

WHAT A LIBEL TO SAY SO!

"The Cambridge Examiners report that the ladies do not manifest much exactitude of information, but are inclined to be discursive upon a question instead of exhaustive."

Examiner—Male, in round numbers, the population of London.
Lady—O, millions.
Examiner—A little more precisely.
Lady—Well, one can't say precisely, because I don't know what you call London. Some persons would estimate only the civilized parts of it, the West End, say, and others would throw in that horrid city, where I never go without being frightened out of my life of being run over by those dreadful vans, which ought to be put down, at least, after dark, or Sundays, or when no respectable people are about. It is quite dreadful the way they crush against a brougham, as Mamma and I found when we were going one day to Buckingham Palace the other day, and we thought that we would go through the City that we might get some turtle at Birch's for Papa, who has got it into his head that some is good except what comes from there, though we had some from Gunter's that quite satisfied our guests last Christmas Day, and, indeed Colonel Capsicum, who has been in the East Indies, and ought to know, says that turtle never could know they come from the West Indies, but anybody who has travelled understands these things, especially military men who are obliged to make such good use of their eyes, and I have heard that some of the cleverest sketches in the *Illustrated News* are sent home by officers, which is a great credit to them, and Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cardwell ought to be ashamed of themselves for imputing any want of information to the officers of our Army, which may not be so large as that of Prussia and Russia, because we do not care to pay so much taxes, and goodness knows Papa makes fuss enough about what he has to pay, and declares that if Mr. Gladstone shall have a revolution, he will be the most shocking thing in the world, for though the dear Queen is not well enough to be about much, and the Prince of Wales, who is a gentleman, may not care to put himself forward in a prominent manner, we are none of us Republicans, and a pretty state of things Republicanism has brought France to, and they had much better have kept to dear old Emperor, who might have had his faults but who knew how to keep the French people in order, though of all the restless, in short—

Lady—O, you are a bother! (Passes.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—It is now conclusively proved that no other Oil can possibly produce the same beneficial effects as Dr. de Jongh's Oil on the consumptive invalid. Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., Surgeon, of Manchester, in recording its success in consumption, writes: "Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that it effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Hal-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which impresses every other Cocoa at once with its delicacy, Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For home consumptive and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Cocoa Mills—Brick Lane, London. *Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.